

## Calendar No. 169

106TH CONGRESS }  
*1st Session* }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
106-87

### TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 2000

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JUNE 24, 1999.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 1282]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 1282) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate .....	\$27,737,971,000
Amount of estimate .....	27,997,054,000

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Below the appropriations provided in 1999 ....	177,633,000
Below the estimates for 2000 .....	259,083,000

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#### GENERAL STATEMENT AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000.

The Committee considered budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 in the aggregate amount of \$27,997,054,000. Compared to that amount, the accompanying bill recommends new budget authority totaling \$27,737,971,000 which is \$839,404,000 more than the amount requested by the administration.

The Committee recommendations are consistent with the fiscal year 2000 section 302(b) budget authority and outlay allocations for the Treasury and General Government Subcommittee. However, in order to stay within the allocations, the Committee was faced with a requirement to reduce both budget authority and outlays without harming essential programs. As a result, the Committee was forced to deny all requests for additional funding to cover the remaining months of the calendar year 1999 statutory annual pay adjustment. The only exception to this across-the-board reduction is those employees whose salaries are administratively determined and who do not receive the government-wide adjustments.

#### REPROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS

The Committee is concerned about the number of reprogramming requests submitted by agencies for congressional review. Agencies are again reminded that only those requests which meet the reprogramming criteria listed below will be considered, that reprogramming should be reserved for critical circumstances, and that reprogramming proposals will not be considered, except in extraordinary circumstances, if received 45 or fewer days prior to the end of the fiscal year.

The reprogramming guidelines to be used to determine whether or not a reprogramming shall be submitted to the Committee for prior approval are as follows:

1. Except under extraordinary and emergency situations, the Committees on Appropriations will not consider requests for a reprogramming or a transfer of funds, or use of unobligated balances, which are submitted after the close of the third quarter of the fiscal year, June 30;
2. Clearly stated and detailed documentation presenting justification for the reprogramming, transfer, or use of unobligated balances shall accompany each request;
3. For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations in excess of \$20,000,000, a reprogramming shall be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity

involved is in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity;

4. For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations less than \$20,000,000, a reprogramming shall be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of \$50,000, or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity;

5. For any action where the cumulative effect of below threshold reprogramming actions, or past reprogramming and/or transfer actions added to the request, would exceed the dollar threshold mentioned above, a reprogramming shall be submitted;

6. For any action which would result in a major change to the program or item which is different than that presented to and approved by either of the Committees, or the Congress, a reprogramming shall be submitted;

7. For any action where funds earmarked by either of the Committees for a specific activity are proposed to be used for a different activity, a reprogramming shall be submitted; and,

8. For any action where funds earmarked by either of the Committees for a specific activity are in excess of the project or activity requirement, and are proposed to be used for a different activity, a reprogramming shall be submitted.

Additionally, each request shall include a declaration that, as of the date of the request, none of the funds included in the request have been obligated, and none will be obligated, until the Committees on Appropriations have approved the request.

#### VEHICLE USAGE AND REPLACEMENT

The Committee is pleased with the increased oversight and management by the Department of the vehicle acquisition program in addition to the results gained from consolidated vehicle asset management. The Committee expects that all vehicle acquisitions will continue to be handled in accordance with standards established in Departmental directives and policies. The Department is requested to report to the Congress quarterly on the management of its oversight operations.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

On October 22, 1997, the President introduced a three-stage proposal on climate change in anticipation of an international agreement to be negotiated 2 months later in Kyoto, Japan. The President's budget for fiscal year 1999 included a \$6,300,000,000 package of tax incentives and research and development programs over the 5 years of stage I of the President's proposal. With regard to programs pursued under the President's proposal, the Committee expects the administration to comply with the letter and spirit of the Government Performance and Results Act.

The Committee directs the administration to designate which office has authority to coordinate and direct interagency activity with

regard to the President's proposal, which can report accountably to Congress.

None of the funds provided in this bill are to be used to implement actions called for solely under the Kyoto protocol, prior to its ratification.

The Byrd-Hagel resolution passed in 1997 (S. Res. 98) remains the clearest statement of the will of the Senate with regard to the Kyoto protocol, and the Committee is committed to ensuring that the administration not implement the Kyoto protocol without congressional consent. The Committee recognizes, however, that there are also longstanding energy research programs which have goals and objectives that, if met, could have positive effects on energy use and the environment. The Committee does not intend to preclude these programs from proceeding, provided they have been funded and approved by Congress.

To the extent future funding requests may be submitted which would increase funding for climate change activities prior to ratification of the Kyoto protocol (whether under the auspices of the climate change technology initiative or any other initiative), the administration must do a better job of explaining the components of the programs, their anticipated goals and objectives, the justification for any funding increases, a discussion of how success will be measured, and a clear definition of how these programs are justified by goals and objectives independent of implementation of the Kyoto protocol.

The Committee directs the administration to provide the Committee with a detailed plan for implementing key elements of the President's proposal, which would include performance goals for the reduction of greenhouse gases that have objective, quantifiable, and measurable target levels. The plan should provide evidence on the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the performance goals. The Committee expects these items to be included as part of the fiscal year 2001 budget submission for all affected agencies.

Last year, the Committee directed the Administration to include these items in the fiscal year 2000 budget submission. The Committee is concerned that several agencies are tardy in doing so. The Committee takes cognizance of a joint hearing on agency accountability, conducted on May 20, 1999, by subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House Committee on Government Reform. In fact, three agencies did not submit reports until April 9 or later, and one submitted its report one day before this hearing. According to the General Accounting Office, both the timing and the content of these submissions made it more difficult for Congress to assess Administration proposals.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$123,151,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	134,630,000
Committee recommendation .....	133,168,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$133,168,000 for salaries and expenses for departmental offices of the Treasury Department. The amount provided by the Committee is \$10,017,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level.

Departmental Offices' function in the Treasury Department is to provide basic support to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the chief operating executive of the Department. The Secretary of the Treasury maintains the primary role in formulating and managing the domestic and international tax and financial policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing United States domestic and international economic and tax policy; fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the Government; maintaining foreign assets control; managing the public debt; overseeing major law enforcement functions carried out by the Treasury Department; managing development financial policy; representing the United States on international monetary, trade and investment issues; overseeing Treasury Department overseas operations; and directing the administrative operations of the Treasury Department.

In support of the Secretary, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides resources for policy formulation and implementation in the areas of domestic and international financial, investment, tax, economic, trade and financial operations and general fiscal policy. This appropriation also provides resources for administrative support to the Secretary and policy components, and coordination of Departmental administrative policies in financial and personnel management, procurement operations, and automated information systems and telecommunications.

The international affairs programs involve the formulation and execution of Treasury policy in a wide range of important economic areas. This activity includes those offices responsible for providing staff analysis and support for the Secretary and other senior officials involved in formulating and implementing international economic and financial policies. The issues involved within this activity include: international monetary affairs; international development financing policy; U.S. policy toward, and participation in, the work of the various international financial organizations; inter-

national economic analysis; international trade and investment policy; financial aspects of commodities and natural resources policy.

#### TREASURY'S REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT MISSION

The Department has undertaken a challenging mission in reorganizing the regulatory enforcement activities to make senior officials more accessible to the public and to members of the industries regulated under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Committee commends the effort to decentralize the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). As this initiative is fully implemented, the Under Secretary for Enforcement should make certain that the Bureau is fully committed to its traditional role of ensuring the fundamental integrity of the industries and products subject to ATF authority.

Although the Committee believes that ATF has appropriately performed its regulatory duties, there have been recent reports of Treasury/ATF expanding its mission outside its regulatory jurisdiction. The Committee would like to reiterate that ATF should address and propose regulations only on enforcement issues within their jurisdiction. Treasury and ATF should not duplicate activities of other Federal agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission and State agencies which have the proper authority, funding, and staffing necessary to address those issues that are clearly within their jurisdiction.

#### OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT REVIEW

The Congress established the Office of the Undersecretary of Enforcement in the Department of the Treasury in Public Law 103-123, Section 105, to allow the Department an office solely dedicated to assisting Treasury's law enforcement bureaus in management and policy oversight issues specific to the needs of law enforcement. The Committee is interested in the use of funding in the Office of Enforcement with respect to the management of law enforcement bureaus and the development and oversight of policy. Therefore, the Committee directs the General Accounting Office to conduct a management review of the Office of Enforcement to determine effectiveness of the Office and its operations.

#### OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

OFAC is responsible for enforcing economic sanctions as well as oversight and investigations of the illegal operations conducted by foreign agents and businesses. The Committee expects that this funding level will allow for 64 permanent full-time staffing positions. The Committee recommendation includes \$6,199,000 in direct funding for the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). The Committee has chosen not to specify a floor funding requirement for OFAC in response to indications that Treasury will continue to ensure that adequate resources are allocated for this critical function. The Committee is encouraged by the level of funding detail offered by Treasury in its budget justifications for its Enforcement programs, and regards this as an assurance that OFAC's direct costs will be properly covered as shown, and that administrative

overhead resources are fairly allocated. The Committee requests that similar explanatory tables be provided in future justifications.

#### NORTHERN LIGHTS INITIATIVE

The Committee continues to support the northern lights initiative on the United States-Canadian border. This initiative is an interagency, multi-jurisdictional program to improve law enforcement effectiveness and to address the growing drug problem along the Northeast border. This initiative is intended to improve communication, coordination, and effectiveness of law enforcement throughout the region.

#### DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$28,690,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	53,561,000
Committee recommendation .....	35,561,000

The Committee has provided a total of \$35,561,000. This appropriation succeeds the Automation Enhancements appropriation established by the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997, and funds Treasury bureaus, at the Secretary's discretion, to modernize business processes and increase efficiency through technology investments, as well as other activities that involve more than one Treasury bureau or Treasury's interface with other governmental agencies.

#### CUSTOMS AUTOMATION

The Committee is very encouraged by the movement of the Customs Service, with the help of the Treasury Department, toward a PRIME contractor and modularization of its automation efforts. The Committee believes that this is a much needed step and strongly supports the continued leadership and expertise by the Treasury Department in the development of this new approach.

#### OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$30,678,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	32,017,000
Committee recommendation .....	30,483,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,483,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts and supervises audits, evaluations, and investigations designed to: (1) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and prevent fraud, waste and abuse in Departmental programs and operations; and (2) keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed of problems and operations. The audit functions provide program audit, contract audit and financial statement audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Program audits review and audit all facets of agency operations. Financial statement audits assess whether financial statements fairly



present the agency's financial condition and results of operations, the adequacy of accounting controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. These audits contribute significantly to improved financial management by helping Treasury managers identify improvements needed in their accounting and internal control systems. The evaluations function reviews program performance and issues critical to the mission of the Department, including assessing the Department's implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. This appropriation also provides for the oversight of internal investigations made by the Office of Internal Affairs and Inspection in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Customs Service, and the Secret Service.

The Inspectors General Auditor Training Institute provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting auditor training for the Federal Government Inspector General community. The Office of the Inspector General is the parent organization for this entity, although program and financing data is reported under the Treasury Franchise fund (effective in 1999).

#### TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999 .....	
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	\$112,207,000
Committee recommendation .....	111,340,000

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) conducts audits, investigations, and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Related Entities, the IRS Oversight Board and the Office of Chief Counsel to (1) promote the economic, efficient and effective administration of the nation's tax laws and to detect and deter fraud and abuse in IRS programs and operations; (2) recommend actions to resolve fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies in these programs and operations, and keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed of these issues and the progress made in resolving them. TIGTA reviews existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of the IRS and Related Entities and makes recommendations concerning the impact of such legislation and regulations on the economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations of the IRS and Related Entities. The audit function provides program audit, contract audit and financial statement audit services. Program audits review and audit all facets of IRS and Related Entities. Contract audits provide professional advice to IRS contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. The evaluations function reviews program performance and issues critical to the mission of the IRS. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving IRS programs and operations and protects the IRS and Related Entities against external attempts to corrupt or threaten their employees.

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration was newly established in January 1999; once the organization is in place, annual performance plans and measures will be developed to meet the GPRA requirements. Functions and resources from the Treasury Inspector General (\$1,062,000) and the Internal Revenue Service (\$107,356,000) were transferred to TIGTA as directed by Congress in the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

#### TREASURY BUILDING AND ANNEX REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$27,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	23,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	15,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the repair and restoration of the Treasury Building and Annex. This amount is \$8,000,000 less than the budget request. These funds will permit the Department to continue the program of renovation and modernization of the historic Main Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. The Committee maintains strong support for the renovation project but due to funding constraints could not provide full funding.

The Committee recognizes the physical complexity, the amount of planning required, and the likelihood of scheduling uncertainties in such a massive undertaking. Because of the Departmental Offices' central role in both domestic and foreign policy, the Committee is aware of how sensitive internal coordination needs can potentially be affected by such a major disruption. The Committee therefore directs that a quarterly report on T-BARR's progress be provided which should include the following: actual obligations to date, by quarter; planned obligations for the current fiscal year, by quarter; major project milestones in progress and their planned completion date, and major milestones completed; offices scheduled for relocation over the next two quarters, whether temporary or permanent, probable target location, and the number of staff involved in each office relocation; and Departmental Offices staffing (positions and FTE) applied to this effort.

#### FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	28,418,000
Committee recommendation .....	27,681,000

The Committee has recommended \$27,681,000 which is \$737,000 less than the budget request. The Committee funded the Administration's proposed initiatives for International money laundering, Secure outreach network, Bank Secrecy Act regulations efforts, law enforcement support, regulatory civil enforcement and suspicious activity report.

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) has responsibility for implementing Treasury's anti-money laundering regulations through administration of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), 31 U.S.C. section 5311, et. seq., and serves as a United States Government source for the systematic collection and analysis of information to assist in the investigation of money laundering and other financial crimes. FinCEN was created to serve as a central source

for the systematic identification, collation, and analysis of intelligence in support of law enforcement operations. FinCEN establishes policy and oversees BSA compliance by financial institutions and provides BSA training to law enforcement, bank regulators and bankers.

FinCEN is a catalyst for the development of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in other countries, and the transfer of information on money laundering issues and financial services worldwide. FinCEN provides a Governmentwide multisource intelligence and analytical network to support Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement and regulatory agencies in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering, and other financial crimes. Toward this end, FinCEN is charged with linking together and analyzing financial, law enforcement, and public data sources to provide leads on criminal financial activity that might otherwise go undetected.

In support of this mission, FinCEN is staffed with permanent FinCEN employees, analysts and computer specialists, as well as special agents, analysts, and other Federal employees on non-reimbursable details from Federal Government.

#### TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

The Treasury forfeiture fund was established on October 1, 1993, in Public Law 102-393. It has two accounts, one which is funded through permanent indefinite authority and the other which is funded through a direct annual appropriation. The direct appropriation represents the annual congressional limitation on the use of the proceeds from seized and forfeited assets. Forfeited cash and the proceeds of forfeited monetary instruments are deposited into the fund. Proceeds from the sale of other seized and forfeited assets are also deposited into the fund.

The Committee has reviewed the proposed distribution from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund outlined by the Department of the Treasury in their budget justification. The Committee agrees to fund FLEWUG (\$3,000,000) and a portion of the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (\$47,534,000) from this fund.

The Committee agrees that funds should be provided to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for post-incident investigations (\$3,600,000), lab equipment modernization (\$3,800,000), and a new ATF headquarters facility should additional funding be required. The Committee denies ATF's request for mobile radios/vehicles (\$6,300,000) and the reimbursement in lieu of direct funding (\$1,000,000). The Committee funded the arson explosives repository (\$1,608,000) and the building security (\$639,000) under the Violent Crimes Reduction Trust Fund.

The Committee agrees that funds should be provided to the U.S. Secret Service for the standard financial system (\$1,401,000), the Treasury Communications System (\$3,700,000), LAN replacement (\$250,000), anti-terrorism supplemental recurring costs (\$23,000,000), candidate/nominee protection (\$35,247,000), countering chemical/biological threat (\$3,325,000) and protective technical security equipment (\$1,843,000). The Committee denies Secret Service's request for vehicles (\$6,700,000) and the reimbursement in lieu of direct funding (\$1,000,000).

Finally, the Committee believes funds should be provided to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for the Rural Law Enforcement Education Demonstration Project (\$300,000).

#### VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$132,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	132,127,000
Committee recommendation .....	194,000,000

#### VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM

The Committee has provided \$194,000,000 for Treasury enforcement activities as follows:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:	
GREAT grants .....	\$13,000,000
GREAT administration .....	3,000,000
Explosives repository clearinghouse .....	1,608,000
Building security .....	639,000
Integrated violence reduction strategy .....	12,600,000
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms .....	30,847,000
United States Secret Service:	
Protective program .....	5,854,000
Protective research program .....	2,014,000
Workspace program .....	5,886,000
Forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children .....	3,196,000
Counterfeiting investigations .....	5,000,000
Total, United States Secret Service .....	21,950,000
United States Customs Service:	
Pre-hiring polygraph examinations .....	4,300,000
Undeclared outbound currency detection .....	2,000,000
Non-intrusive mobile personal inspection technology .....	9,000,000
Land border automation equipment .....	4,952,000
Agent and inspector relocations .....	8,000,000
Laboratory modernization .....	5,735,000
Counter-narcotics and money laundering investigations .....	4,817,000
Cybersmuggling .....	2,400,000
Hardline/GATEWAY equipment .....	5,430,000
Training program .....	2,500,000
Maintain fiscal year 1998 equipment .....	3,640,000
Total, United States Customs Service .....	52,774,000
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement .....	28,366,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network:	
GATEWAY .....	600,000
Data mining .....	300,000
Continue the magnitude of money laundering study .....	500,000
Enhance electronic filing of SARS and other BSA databases .....	200,000
Technical advances for GATEWAY .....	263,000
Total, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network .....	1,863,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center: Firearms ranges at Artesia .....	9,200,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy, Special Forfeiture Fund: National media campaign .....	49,000,000

#### BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

The Committee has provided \$14,847,000 to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for an explosives repository clearing-

house (\$1,608,000), integrated violence reduction strategy (\$12,600,000), and building security (\$639,000).

#### GREAT PROGRAM

The Committee supports funding for the Gang Resistance Education and Training [GREAT] Program through VCRTF, and provides \$13,000,000 for grants to local law enforcement organizations, as well as \$3,000,000 for ATF administrative support, training, and related activities associated with this program.

#### FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

The Committee has provided \$600,000 for the Financial Crime Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to maintain the GATEWAY money laundering data bases and training for State and local law enforcement requested as part of the “Salaries and expenses” account. The Committee has also included \$300,000 to expand data mining technology, \$500,000 to continue the magnitude of money laundering study, \$200,000 to enhance SARS/BSA databases and \$263,000 to implement further technical advances for GATEWAY.

#### U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

The Committee has provided funding for conducting pre-hiring polygraph examinations (\$4,300,000), technology for the detection of undeclared outbound currency (\$2,000,000), non-intrusive mobile personal inspection technology (\$9,000,000), land border automation equipment (\$4,952,000), agent/inspector relocation (\$8,000,000), laboratory modernization (\$5,735,000), cybersmuggling (\$2,400,000), Hardline/GATEWAY equipment (\$5,430,000), training program (\$2,500,000), maintain fiscal year 1998 equipment (\$3,640,000), and resources for investigative counter-narcotics and money laundering operations (\$4,817,000). The Committee has provided \$52,774,000 for these efforts.

#### INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Committee has provided \$28,366,000 to interagency crime and drug enforcement [ICDE]. This, combined with disbursement of \$47,534,000 from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, fully funds the amount requested by the administration. These funds will allow ICDE to continue their efforts to reduce drug-related crime.

#### U.S. SECRET SERVICE

The Committee has provided \$5,854,000 for the protective program, \$2,014,000 for the protective research program, \$5,000,000 for counterfeiting investigations, and \$5,886,000 for the workspace program, which were requested as part of the “Salaries and expenses” account. Further, the Committee has included \$3,196,000 for the Service’s operational costs for the Exploited Child Unit, associated with its continued efforts with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$71,923,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	86,846,000
Committee recommendation .....	80,114,000

<sup>1</sup>This amount does not include the fiscal year 1999 supplemental funding.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,114,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC]. This amount is \$8,191,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The Committee recommends \$1,216,000 for counter-terrorism training, \$1,380,000 for a cost accounting system, \$500,000 for audited financial statements, \$2,234,000 for training building support, \$1,973,000 for equipment replacement and \$350,000 for scheduling automation.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting basic and advanced training for Federal law enforcement personnel of its participating organizations. Center personnel conduct the instructional programs for the basic recruit training and also selected portions of the advanced training. In addition, the Center furnishes training on a space-available basis to personnel from several Federal organizations which are not formal participants under the memorandum of understanding.

In October 1982, the President directed that a national center for State and local training be established as a part of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The major program goals are to present advanced and specialized training and to provide basic technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies.

In recent years, considerable funding has been provided Federal law enforcement agencies to hire and train additional personnel. The Committee has included funding to ensure that FLETC can continue to meet the demands of agencies for training their personnel.

The Committee has again included a general provision (Section 615) to permit the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to acquire the temporary use of additional training facilities without seeking the advance approval otherwise required by that section. The Committee directs the Center to report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations by May 5, 2000 on the use of this authority and projections for its future use.

RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The Committee is concerned that most attention tends to be focused on youth crime and gang activity in urban centers. Rural areas are also experiencing significant increases in juvenile crime. For example, between 1993 and 1997 there was a 125 percent increase in drug arrests in North Dakota. Substantial numbers of these arrests involved youths affiliated with gangs. Fifty percent of the murders in North Dakota since 1993 were committed by gang members. The Committee believes that rural law enforcement officials and others in rural communities, who could provide an early warning system for criminal behavior, are not receiving the kind of education and training that may be critically important to the safe-

keeping of their communities. Therefore, the Committee directs the Director of FLETC to provide up to \$300,000 to a graduate level criminal justice program in a Northern Plains State which can provide causal research on the link between youth and criminal activity in rural locations. The project will also provide the funding for the development of the appropriate education and training protocols to address these issues. Funds for this project shall be provided through the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

#### OFF-CAMPUS TRAINING

The Committee continues to support the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's mission to provide basic technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the Committee provides funding for the travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend course development meetings and training. In addition, the Committee continues to authorize FLETC to obtain temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities. In making these decisions, the Committee believes every consideration should be given to providing training in the most cost effective manner. As a result, the Committee directs FLETC to consider alternative facilities particularly when providing training to State and local law enforcement officers. The Committee requests that FLETC give special consideration to the training facilities at the Odegard School for Aerospace Sciences, at the University of North Dakota and at law enforcement training facilities in North Dakota.

#### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$34,760,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	21,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	21,611,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,611,000 for acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The Committee recommends funding be included for the Facilities Master Plan, minor construction and maintenance, firearms environmental restoration and reconstruction, environmental compliance, and installation of fiber optics. The recommendation includes \$1,290,000 for the counter-terrorism facility at Glynco, Georgia. Because \$6,000,000 was provided for classroom construction in the Treasury Forfeiture Fund in fiscal year 1999, the Committee did not include the \$4,889,000 for the completion of classroom construction as requested. The Master Plan provides the long range blueprint for expansion of facilities to meet the training requirements of participating agencies.

The Committee has provided \$9,200,000 for two firearms ranges at the Artesia facility under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund which will not be available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

The "Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses" account covers major maintenance and facility improve-

ments, construction, renovation, capital improvements, and related equipment at FLETC facilities in Glynco, GA, and Artesia, NM.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was established in 1970 as the single interagency training organization for Federal law enforcement agencies. FLETC's concept of Governmentwide, consolidated law enforcement training is directed at promoting the highest quality training at the most reasonable cost to the American taxpayer through multiple agency support and use. FLETC, through its principal facility in Glynco, GA, now serves the basic and advanced training needs of 72 participating Federal agencies.

In June 1989, the Training Center completed its development of a master plan which will enable FLETC to better serve the training demands of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. This master plan calls for the construction of additional facilities at both Center locations. The Committee expects the Department to periodically update the master plan to include new requirements demanded by the user agencies for effective law enforcement training. The Committee directs FLETC and the Department of the Treasury to report by May 5, 2000 on the expected completion date of facilities being constructed to accommodate the consolidation of all law enforcement training under FLETC's jurisdiction.

#### INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$51,900,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	26,184,000
Committee recommendation .....	

The Committee has not provided a direct appropriation in this account for interagency crime and drug enforcement (ICDE). However, the Committee does recommend that \$28,366,000 be provided through the VCRTF and that \$47,534,000 be provided through the Treasury Forfeiture fund, which represents full funding of the administration's request.

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (ICDE) Program consists of nine regional task forces which consolidate the resources and expertise of 11 member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target and destroy major narcotic trafficking and money laundering organizations. Treasury participates in the task force activities through direct investigative and support activities of task forces, focusing on the disruption of drug trafficking controlled by various organized crime enterprises.

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$196,490,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	202,670,000
Committee recommendation .....	200,054,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,054,000 for salaries and expenses for the Financial Management Service (FMS) in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$3,564,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee was unable to fund the central accounting system and physical/IS security enhancement.



In its financial management leadership role, the Service must manage effectively the movement of Federal funds as well as make the optimal use of Federal financial information. By doing so, FMS fulfills an obligation to the public by improving the Federal Government's overall financial position and helping to reduce the Federal deficit.

FMS oversees the Government's overall financial operations through the financial and accounting services it provides to its customers—Congress, other Federal agencies, financial institutions, and the public.

Service responsibilities include: regulation and management of the Government's collection systems; development and implementation of innovative cash management and credit administration practices in the administration of Federal programs; central payment services for all civilian executive agencies except the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. marshals, and certain Government corporations; processing claims on all lost, stolen, and forged checks including those not issued by the Treasury; providing central accounting services for the Government; compiling and publishing financial reports; and managing trust, revolving, and deposit fund accounts.

#### BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$541,574,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	584,859,000
Committee recommendation .....	569,225,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$569,225,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). This amount is \$27,651,000 above fiscal year 1999. The Committee has provided \$11,200,000 to expand the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to 10 additional cities, \$1,000,000 for the canine program, and \$3,000,000 for the CEASEFIRE/IBIS program. In addition, the Committee recommends \$28,480,000 to maintain current levels. The Committee has provided \$12,600,000 for the integrated violence reduction strategy under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) has three major strategic goals: (1) effectively contribute to a safer America by reducing the future number and cost of violent crimes, (2) maintain a sound revenue management and regulatory system that continues reducing payer burden, improving service, collecting revenue due, and preventing illegal diversion, and (3) protect the public and prevent consumer deception in ATF's regulated commodities. To achieve these goals, ATF enforces the Federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, explosives, and arson by working directly and in cooperation with others.

##### FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION ACT

The Committee recognizes alcoholic beverages as among the most socially sensitive commodities marketed in the United States. In this connection, marketing, labeling, and advertising of alcoholic beverages must be accomplished in an environment which fosters

fair and healthy competition while protecting the interests of the American consumer. The Committee expects that there be no diminution of regulatory and oversight functions in fiscal year 2000.

#### ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The Armed Career Criminal Act, signed into law in 1984 and expanded by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, provides mandatory sentences for certain violent repeat offenders who carry firearms. The Bureau, given its jurisdiction over firearms laws, has a unique opportunity to effect the apprehension of violent offenders. The success to date of the Bureau's Repeat Offender Program has surpassed initial expectations regarding apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of career criminals. The Committee notes that over 80 percent of the defendants apprehended under this program have had direct involvement in illegal narcotics trafficking.

#### STAFFING LEVELS IN SMALLER STATES AND RURAL STATES

Over the past several years the number of ATF agents in the smaller States and rural areas have steadily declined, in favor of placing agent resources in larger States with large metropolitan centers. These staffing trends have not always reflected the needs of these areas. The Committee credits the Department for recognizing the need for placing special agents in under-represented rural areas and small and medium-sized States like Wisconsin. The Committee urges that ATF follow through on pledges to maintain and increase staffing in under-represented rural, small, and medium-sized States.

#### GREAT PROGRAM

The Committee provides \$13,000,000 in the VCRTF for grants to local law enforcement organizations for the Gang Resistance Education and Training [GREAT] Program. The GREAT program continues to be enthusiastically endorsed by communities in Colorado and North Dakota. The Committee directs ATF to consider providing GREAT funding to the qualified law enforcement and prevention organizations in these areas. In addition, the Committee believes strong consideration should be given to an application from Greenville, South Carolina.

#### SAFETY AND SECURITY STANDARDS

The Committee is concerned about the apparent lack of safety and security standards for federally licensed firearms dealers. Guns stolen from licensed gun dealers pose an increasingly significant public safety threat. It is clear that the industry and ATF need to work together to address these problems. Therefore, the Committee directs ATF to make identifying and addressing security recommendations for Federal firearms licensees a priority at the next firearms industry discussion group that convenes.

#### ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS

The Committee is disturbed by the increasing number of pipe bombs and other explosives found in schools nationwide. The Committee is concerned about the threat these explosive devices pose

to the health and well being of students in their schools. The Committee believes that, with proper training, school officials and support staff could be able to recognize such explosive devices in and around school grounds and provide this vital information to appropriate law enforcement officers. The Committee recognizes the special expertise housed within the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to train appropriate personnel in the recognition and detection of explosive devices. Accordingly, the Committee directs ATF to coordinate with the Departments of Education and Justice to make explosive detection training available upon request for school districts nationwide through existing safe schools programs.

#### ATF REORGANIZATION

The Committee observes that ATF has made fundamental changes in fulfilling its industry regulatory mission. At the beginning of fiscal year 1999, ATF decentralized regulatory functions by merging its five regulatory district offices with 23 unified field offices throughout the United States. Each field office includes an experienced ATF official designated as the Director of Industry Operations (DIO). ATF's approach is certainly consistent with the goal of bringing key government decision makers and regulators closer to the citizens and businesses that Federal agencies serve and regulate.

To fill the newly-created DIO positions, specialists with years of industry regulatory experience have been moved out of the five district offices and the Programs Division, a very small component based at ATF headquarters. This basic shift in strategy has necessitated the movement of personnel involved in criminal enforcement roles into headquarters and field regulatory positions. The Committee is concerned that these changes have diminished the institutional memory within ATF headquarters.

As ATF makes this transition, an essential aspect is the continued development and implementation of consistent national policies governing industries subject to ATF authority. The Committee urges ATF officials to utilize training funds to assist personnel in adapting to their new roles and to insure a solid flow of information between ATF headquarters and the 23 new Directors of Industry Operations. The Committee further urges senior ATF personnel to carefully reach out to regulated businesses with solid compliance records and reputations to increase their working knowledge of the complex industries that are subject to the Bureau's authority.

#### CRIMINAL GANG ACTIVITY ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The Committee is alarmed by recent reports by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics report that violent crime and gang-related activity on Indian lands is twice that of violent crime committed in the United States as a whole.

The Committee wishes to again acknowledge the efforts of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to assist in addressing the problem of criminal gang activity on Indian lands by increasing the number of Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) programs and resources available for those areas. The Committee understands that the Indian country gang problem continues to grow, justifying further attention and resources. The Committee is

disturbed by reports that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has not facilitated the efforts of ATF in this regard and that, in fiscal year 1999, a significant amount of unobligated funds remain and have not been distributed to tribes.

Nonetheless, the Committee hopes that the efforts of both ATF, through the GREAT program, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, through training tribal law enforcement, will continue. Therefore, not less than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Committee directs ATF to submit a report detailing progress made by any initiatives that have been undertaken, including cooperative inter-agency efforts, to address the issue of gang-related activities in Native communities. Further, ATF is encouraged to make recommendations for improving such initiatives.

#### YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

The Committee commends the efforts of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [ATF] to reduce firearms violence by investigating illegal trafficking to the youth of this country. The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative [YCGII] began as a pilot program in 17 cities in 1996 and is currently operating in 27 cities. The Committee has provided \$11,200,000 to continue the expansion of this worthwhile program into 10 additional locations. This funding will allow for the placement of six agents in each of these new areas to follow up on investigative information from crime gun tracing and other sources. In determining the new locations in which to expand this program in the future, the Committee requests that ATF give strong consideration to designating South Carolina and Las Vegas, Nevada as YCGII locations.

The partnership between ATF and local law enforcement agencies in these communities is invaluable to the mutual effort to reduce gun-related crime. The tracing information provided by ATF not only allows local jurisdictions to target scarce resources to investigations likely to achieve results but also gives ATF the raw data to be able to investigate and prosecute the illegal source of these crime guns. The Committee continues to believe that there are significant disruptions in these illegal firearms markets directly due to investigative leads arising from this regional initiative.

The Committee further commends ATF for the compilation of the statistical information, as reflected in the second annual report entitled "Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Market in 27 Communities", which provides local jurisdictions with valuable analysis for effective strategic planning efforts.

#### IMPORTATION OF MILITARY TRAINERS

The Committee understands that ATF has initiated a review of the potential threat of remilitarization of certain military trainers and other military aircraft imported from the former Soviet Union. Given that many of these trainers are already in the United States and would appear to present no greater threat than former United States military trainers which have been de-militarized and sold to the public, the Committee would expect the ATF to complete their review within 90 days of enactment of this bill and report back to the Committee on their findings.

## TOBACCO COMPLIANCE

The Committee is concerned that a change in Federal law mandated by the 1997 Balanced Budget Act regarding the domestic distribution of cigarettes manufactured for export will create substantial enforcement problems for ATF after January 1, 2000 when the new law becomes effective. What is currently a gray market problem will most likely become a substantially more challenging law enforcement dilemma after the effective date. The Committee notes that a number of States have already passed laws banning the distribution of export manufactured cigarettes ahead of the Federal statute. The Committee, therefore, directs ATF to report back to the Senate Committee on Appropriations before September 30, 2000, detailing the number of employees dedicated to handling this transition in the law and its enforcement, the number of complaints received, the number of investigations initiated, and the number of cases referred for prosecution.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES AND HEADQUARTERS

Appropriations, 1999 .....	
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	\$15,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	

The Committee has reviewed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) proposal to acquire a site to provide a more secure location for their headquarters operations. The Committee is cognizant of potential opportunities that exist within the District that would provide ATF with a secure site at the lowest cost to the government. It is the Committee's desire that ATF, working with the General Services Administration, pursue these low cost options. However, the Committee believes it is important to move this project forward in an expeditious manner. As a result, the Committee recommends that, should it be deemed necessary, ATF seek any funds required for this acquisition from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

## U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$1,642,565,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	1,407,970,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,670,747,000

<sup>1</sup> This amount does not include the fiscal year 1999 supplemental funding.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,670,747,000 for salaries and expenses of the U.S. Customs Service.

The United States Customs Service, in partnership with other Federal agencies, is one of the Nation's principle means of border enforcement. Its mission is to ensure that all goods and persons entering and exiting the United States do so in compliance with all United States laws and regulations. The mission is multifaceted and mandates the Service to:

- Control, regulate, and facilitate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the United States and other nations;

- Protect the American consumer and the environment against the introduction of hazardous and noxious products; and protect American industry and the American worker against unfair competition from foreign manufacturers;
- Assess, collect, and protect the revenue accruing to the United States from duties, taxes, and fees incident to international traffic and trade;
- Detect, interdict, and/or investigate:
  - Smuggling and other illegal practices designed to gain illicit entry into the United States of prohibited articles, narcotics, and other contraband;
  - Fraudulent activities calculated to avoid the payment of taxes and fees, or to evade the legal requirements of international traffic and trade;
  - Illegal transfers of critical technology to foreign nations for the building of their military systems, thus posing a threat to our national security; and
  - Illegal international trafficking in arms, munitions, and currency.

#### FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

The Committee believes the services provided through the Fargo, North Dakota Airport are very important to the State of North Dakota. As a result, the Committee has included language designating the Hector International Airport as an International Port of Entry. The Committee expects this Port of Entry will be adequately staffed and equipment be provided so that the users of the facility are provided efficient services. No staff or funds shall be diverted from North Dakota's other International Ports of Entry to staff this requirement.

#### CUSTOMS STAFFING LEVELS AND THE FISCAL YEAR 2000 REQUEST

The Committee was extremely dismayed by the treatment of Customs' base needs in the Administration's fiscal year 2000 budget request. The Administration's decision to fund 5,000 existing full time equivalent employees (FTEs) with a proposed controversial user fee placed the Committee in the position of accommodating this \$312,400,000 budgetary shortfall by reducing or denying many needed projects and new initiatives, including augmenting existing staffing levels. The Committee viewed this choice as a necessary one, given Customs' critical mission.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS ON THE NORTHERN BORDER

The Customs Service has determined that x-ray technology and other detection technology are effective in detecting illicit narcotics and other contraband. As a result, the Committee has once again included funding for research into technologies which will assist Customs in performing its inspection and enforcement duties. The Committee recognizes that smuggling is not unique to the Southwest border but occurs along the Northern border as well. The Committee would like the Customs Service to take the level of smuggling that occurs along the Northern border into consideration when determining the location of x-ray and other technology effec-

tive in detecting illicit smuggling. And, as Customs expands and improves these technologies to the Northern border, the Committee encourages the Customs Service pay close attention to the border facilities in Pembina and Minot, North Dakota.

#### SOUTHWEST BORDER STAFFING AND CROSS-BORDER TRADE

The Committee is aware that commercial truck traffic entering the United States through Mexico has grown by more than 50 percent in recent years, and that the Customs Service has not realized subsequent increases in inspectors. For example, over 80 percent of the fresh produce imported from Mexico comes through Nogales, Arizona, yet the number of Customs inspectors in that area has actually decreased. In addition, the San Luis, Arizona port of entry is not open during key hours thereby forcing trade to be rerouted hundreds of miles away. When the port is open, wait times can be over two and a half hours long. The Committee understands that Customs is currently reviewing its overall resource allocation and encourages Customs to consider the Arizona border in this review. In the interim, the Committee instructs Customs to maintain current staffing levels in Arizona in fiscal year 2000 and to report to the Committee on Appropriations by February 1, 2000, on what resources are necessary to reduce wait times along the Southwest border to twenty minutes, in addition to outlining of the current staffing needs in Arizona.

#### CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA PORT

The Committee is aware that Customs maintains a list of recipients of technology and equipment as it becomes available. The Committee encourages Customs to consider the needs of the Charleston, South Carolina port when it evaluates the availability of technology and equipment. The Charleston port is the fourth largest cargo port in the country. An x-ray machine that is capable of scanning cargo for drugs and other contraband would assist in law enforcement activities and would promote the uninterrupted flow of commerce.

#### PORTS OF ENTRY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

The Committee is concerned about the current condition of the ports of entry along the U.S. land borders. Therefore, the Committee directs the Customs Service, working in consultation with the General Services Administration, to assess the current condition and infrastructure needs of these ports and provide a report to the Committee within nine months after enactment of this Act on a plan to address these needs and the resources required to do so. The Committee expects the Customs Service to coordinate with the other Federal and State border agencies in this effort.

#### REMOTE ADMINISTRATION TECHNOLOGY

The Committee supports ongoing efforts to enhance services at low-volume ports of entry through the use of remote administration technology. The Committee believes the additional security presence and the after-hours travel capabilities will benefit those who live near the affected border crossings. However, to ensure that

commercial traffic through these ports is not negatively affected, these enhancements must not result in loss of personnel or reduced staffed hours at these ports.

#### CUSTOMS INTEGRITY AWARENESS PROGRAM (CIAP)

The Committee continues its strong support for the Customs integrity awareness program. This program, begun last year, is to improve hiring methodologies to ensure that applicants are of the highest quality and integrity, and to improve the recruitment process. The \$4,300,000 provided by the Committee in fiscal year 2000 is for Customs to conduct polygraph examinations for candidates applying for positions which are most susceptible to corruption. The Committee encourages the Commissioner to continue his efforts to improve the integrity measures of the Customs Service.

#### STAFFING AND SERVICE LEVELS AT CUSTOMS PORTS OF ENTRY

The Committee continues to believe that the services provided through the Charleston, WV, Customs office are very important to the State of West Virginia and the Nation as a whole. For this reason, the Committee expects the Service to maintain the level of services provided in fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2000 at this office.

The Committee continues to believe that the policy of providing part-time and temporary inspectors at the Honolulu International Airport is an effective way to handle the large and increasing volume of passengers arriving and departing this very busy airport in Hawaii. The Committee has again included \$750,000 for part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu Customs District. This action is intended to enhance and not supplant current staffing levels. Amounts included in this account are sufficient to maintain staffing levels at this airport through fiscal year 2000 at the fiscal year 1997 level.

The Committee expects the Customs Service to ensure that staffing levels are sufficient to staff and operate all New Mexico border facilities. In addition, the Committee encourages the Customs Service to work with the General Services Administration in evaluating and addressing infrastructure and technology improvements at the Santa Teresa and Columbus border stations.

Legitimate, as well as illicit, trade and traffic continue to grow in the State of Florida. Customs should give a high priority to funding sufficient inspection personnel at ports of entry in Florida for fiscal year 2000.

The Committee understands that increasing trade between Canada and the United States may require improvements in Customs Service facilities to prevent congestion or backups. The Committee directs the Customs Service to continue to provide adequate personnel to meet current border crossing needs along the Northern border.

Over the years Customs personnel in smaller States as well as rural areas have declined considerably. Problems facing these areas have not necessarily declined, and the Committee urges Customs, as it reviews its staffing requirements, to consider the allocation to smaller States and rural areas with particular emphasis on Vermont.



## CUSTOMS AUTOMATION

The Committee continues to support Customs automation efforts with the belief that automation of Customs systems and processes are imperative. However, the Committee has yet to receive a solid cost-benefit analysis on the scope and size of the project nor see any measurable progress to address either the Committee's or the General Accounting Office's concerns, although Customs has recently made commitments to GAO to do so. In addition, the Committee is greatly concerned that Customs has not sufficiently maintained the Automated Commercial System (ACS) in the past few years because it felt that the Automated Commercial Environment would have replaced ACS already. Therefore, this year the Committee had no choice but to place a priority on funding not only the base funding of \$32,000,000 for ACS but also the additional request of \$35,000,000 for the maintenance of ACS only to be told later that this \$67,000,000 was already insufficient. The Committee requests that the Customs Service provide the Committee with a quarterly report on the maintenance and costs of the Automated Commercial System until the new automation program can be put in place. The Committee is very pleased to see that Customs, with the assistance of the Treasury Department, is considering the Internal Revenue Service's path for modernization with the use of a PRIME contractor and the establishment of modularized acquisition and spending plans. The Committee encourages the Treasury Department to continue to assist the Customs Service in this much needed step.

## CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

The Committee directs the Customs Service to continue providing \$100,000 of available funds to promote public awareness for the child pornography tipline, including ongoing efforts to make children aware of the tipline, in fiscal year 2000. The Committee recommends that the U.S. Customs Service continue to coordinate this promotional effort with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the U.S. Postal Service to ensure that the publicity is diversified and effective. The Committee fully supports Customs' work in battling child pornography and is impressed with the successes Customs has had given the limited resources.

## FORCED AND INDENTURED CHILD LABOR

The Committee is pleased with the work the Customs Service has been doing with regard to the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to forced and indentured child labor. As a result, the Committee has included \$5,000,000 in the salaries and expenses account to fund the Forced Child Labor Command Center, to establish regional offices in Asia, and to continue and increase staffing in foreign countries where there is a significant potential for goods to be produced by forced or indentured child labor.

## PROJECT ALERT

The Committee instructs the Customs Service to provide no less than \$200,000 to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the training of retired law enforcement officers to as-

sist in the investigation of unsolved missing children cases nationwide. The Committee anticipates that these funds will be in addition to other funds available to the center for these purposes.

#### DRUG INTERDICTION OPERATIONS

Through the years, Customs has had to react to changing smuggling modes. Drug interdiction methods have been adjusted to challenge this ever changing threat. This effort has proven effective through the years. Yet, vigilance remains the watchword. Currently, emphasis is being placed on interdiction efforts in Caribbean waters around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Lessons learned from efforts off the Florida coast have been very successful. The Committee reminds Customs that the threat can shift very quickly, and that appropriate attention should be given to ensure that the Florida coast is adequately covered by air and marine assets.

#### CANADIAN /UNITED STATES FREE TRADE AGREEMENT RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Canadian/United States Free Trade Agreement (CUSTA) was signed in 1988 and implemented in 1989. The objective was to create a Canadian/U.S. free trade area so trade between the two countries would be uninhibited by border measures. The agreement called for conversion of non-tariff border measures to tariffs, with all tariffs to be phased out over a 15 year period. The agreement was expanded to NAFTA by including Mexico in 1994.

The Committee therefore directs Customs to provide \$900,000 to a land grant university in North and/or South Dakota, to conduct a research program to analyze issues relating to bilateral U.S./Canada trade in agricultural commodities and to assess the economic impact of bilateral trade on the Northern Plains. Specific objectives of the research program are (1) to evaluate inconsistencies in agricultural policies, trade practices, and marketing activities which affect trade flows of agricultural products and commodities between the U.S. and Canada; (2) to analyze the impacts of Canadian exports of agricultural products and commodities on prices and net farm income in Northern Plains States; (3) to analyze data on Canadian export prices and quantities of agricultural products and commodities collected at U.S. customs points along the Northern border; and (4) to evaluate factors influencing Canadian exports to the United States, including transportation and logistics and single desk selling of wheat and barley by the Canadian Wheat Board. The Committee further directs that a report on this project be provided to the Committee within one year of enactment of this Act.

#### PERSONAL DUTY EXEMPTIONS

The Committee is concerned with the failure of the Administration to implement a personal duty parity with Mexico, as it is practiced and enforced by Mexico. The Committee has directed the Administration to do this in prior fiscal years. The Committee, once again, strongly urges the Secretary of the Treasury or his designee, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the U.S. Trade Representative, to urge the Mexican government to remove all obsta-

cles to the use of the \$400 monthly personal duty exemption. The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress 90 days after enactment of this Act on actions taken in compliance with this directive.

#### GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

The Committee continues to have concerns about the adequacy of staffing levels at the Great Falls, Montana port. The Committee understands that the Customs Service is currently undergoing an evaluation of staffing levels across the agency and how to meet the demands for fluid commercial transactions and effective drug interdiction. The Committee hopes that this evaluation, combined with the specific examination of the Great Falls port, will result in staffing levels which will provide at least a minimum level of operational effectiveness for the port.

#### HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE COLLECTION

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	3,000,000

The Committee provides \$3,000,000 to be transferred from the harbor maintenance trust fund to the Customs Service "salaries and expenses" appropriation.

The harbor maintenance fee was established to provide resources to the Army Corps of Engineers for the improvement of American channels and harbors. The fee is assessed on the value of commercial imports and exports delivered to and from certain specified ports. The fee is collected by the Customs Service and deposited into the harbor maintenance trust fund. The transferred funds will offset the costs incurred by Customs in collecting these fees.

#### OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$113,688,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	109,413,000
Committee recommendation .....	108,688,000

<sup>1</sup> This amount does not include the fiscal year 1999 supplemental funding.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$108,688,000 for operation and maintenance activities of the Customs air and marine interdiction programs.

The Customs Air and Marine Interdiction Program combats the illegal entry of narcotics and other goods into the United States. This appropriation provides capital procurement and total operations and maintenance for the Customs air and marine program. This program also provides support for the interdiction of narcotics by other Federal, State and local agencies.

#### CUSTOMS AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PLANS

Last year, Congress requested that Customs submit with their fiscal year 2000 budget request two comprehensive modernization plans for the air interdiction and marine enforcement programs. These plans were to include the projected lifespans and replacement schedules, as well as the current status, of each aircraft or

vessel; associated operations and maintenance activities for these craft; and any costs for fleet extension or modernization. The Committee is dismayed that it has yet to receive these plans and looks forward to Customs completing these plans as expeditiously as possible.

#### CUSTOMS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COUNTERDRUG RESOURCES

The Committee understands there are growing pressures on the existing resources of the Customs air and marine interdiction programs. Though the Committee acknowledges these needs, it must point out that the Customs Service was provided an additional \$162,700,000 as part of the emergency drug supplemental funding during fiscal year 1999, a 143 percent increase in the appropriation for fiscal year 1999, for the purchase of two P3-B AEW and four P3-B Slicks. This funding was not available for expenditure until Customs submitted a comprehensive plan to the Office of Management and Budget. To date, these funds have not yet been fully expended and though the Committee understands current programmatic pressures, the Committee believes that the additional funding provided last year went a long way to address unmet needs. The Committee views Customs acquisition of additional assets such as P3-Bs, AS350 Astar helicopters, marine vessels and technologies such as the Passive Coherent Location System and the Electro-Optics/Infrared System as force multipliers in combating the drug trade. The Committee encourages Customs to continue to evaluate and consider assets such as these in an effort to maximize its personnel and resources.

#### ROTOCRAFT TRAINING

The Committee is aware that the Customs Service has contracted with the University of North Dakota for rotorcraft training. Because of the University's state-of-the-art facilities, its experienced flight instructors, and its internationally recognized expertise in touch-down auto rotation, the Committee urges the continuation and expansion of this collaboration.

#### U.S. MINT

The United States Mint (the Mint) manufactures coins, refines gold and silver bullion and safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals. The Mint sells numismatic and investment products. The manufacture of domestic coins is the major activity of the Mint. Coins are ordered from the Mint by the Federal Reserve banks in quantities required for the country's business transactions. Thus, the volume of the coinage program is determined by the public need for coins.

Public Law 104-52 established the U.S. Mint public enterprise fund which authorizes the U.S. Mint to use proceeds from the sale of coins to finance the cost of its operations. The enactment of this legislation has eliminated the need for future appropriations to support the mission of the Mint.

## BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the world's largest securities manufacturing establishment, operates on the basis of authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by 31 U.S.C. 321(a)(4) to engrave and print currency and security documents. Additional authority is derived from past appropriations made to the Bureau for work to be undertaken. The operations of the Bureau are currently financed by means of a revolving fund established in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 81-656, August 4, 1950 (31 U.S.C. 5142). This fund is reimbursed by other Government agencies for the direct and indirect costs of the Bureau, including its administrative expenses, incidental to performing the work or services requisitioned.

Public Law 95-81, July 31, 1977, (31 U.S.C. 5142(c)(3)) increased the Bureau's fund and authorized the establishment of reimbursement prices from customer agencies at a level intended to provide funding for the acquisition of capital equipment and future working capital. This should preclude future requests for appropriations.

The Bureau designs, manufactures, and supplies most of the major evidences of a financial character issued by the United States. It is the sole source of U.S. currency, various public debt instruments, as well as most other evidences of a financial character issued by the United States, such as postage stamps. The Bureau executes certain printings for various territories administered by the United States, particularly postage and revenue stamps. It conducts extensive research and development programs for improving the quality of products, reducing manufacturing costs, and for strengthening deterrents to the counterfeiting of Government securities. It manufactures inks and plates used for its products; purchases materials, supplies, and equipment; provides maintenance services for its buildings and plant machinery and equipment; and stores and delivers its products in accordance with requirements of customer agencies. The Bureau is responsible for the accountability and destruction of its security waste products. The Bureau also renders services to other Government agencies such as security, custodial, and elevator services in areas of its buildings occupied by another Treasury bureau.

The budget estimates are determined primarily by two factors; namely, (1) the volume of production of the various items needed to meet the estimated requirements of customer agencies, and (2) the unit cost of manufacturing each type of item produced. The unit cost of production of each item manufactured is developed through a detailed system of cost accounting and adjusted to reflect all known factors which will affect the cost of production during the current budget year. Such factors include pay rate and material price increases expected to occur during the current year, as well as estimated savings resulting from improvements in production procedures.

No direct appropriation is required to cover the activities of the Bureau.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT  
ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$172,100,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	177,819,000
Committee recommendation .....	176,983,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$176,983,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt in fiscal year 2000. The Committee recommendation is \$836,000 less than the budget estimate.

The Bureau of the Public Debt is responsible for administering the laws and regulations pertaining to public debt financing and operations within the framework of policies established by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Bureau's primary concerns are with the issuance, servicing, and retirement of public debt securities, and accounting for the public debt and its related interest cost. It also has a general responsibility for the conduct or direction of transactions in public issues of those Government agencies for which the Treasury acts as agent.

This appropriation currently provides funds for: the direct operating costs of the Bureau of the Public Debt including the Office of U.S. Savings Bonds; the payment of fees at stipulated rates to financial institutions and others; and the payment of postage and registry fees to the U.S. Postal Service for delivering securities.

The Office of U.S. Savings Bonds is charged with reducing Federal spending by promoting the sale and retention of U.S. savings bonds. In addition to helping the U.S. Government finance its debts in the least expensive and least inflationary way possible, savings bonds provide Americans with an effective, systematic way to save through the payroll savings plan. The program is also intended to create a partnership of direct participation of American business, labor, banking, media, and community groups, as well as to provide the opportunity for all citizens to voluntarily participate in the financing of their Government.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SUMMARY

The Committee has recommended a total of \$8,191,135,000 for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$57,639,000 below the budget estimate and \$184,030,000 below the fiscal year 1999 enacted level.

CUSTOMER SERVICE AND ORGANIZATIONAL MODERNIZATION

The Committee commends the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for ongoing efforts to improve customer service to taxpayers at all levels of income. After consultation with Congress, the General Accounting Office, and taxpayers, the Commissioner has developed eight customer service standards which will be the guiding principles for the new IRS. However, improved and consistent customer service requires extensive training. Therefore, the Committee has included the full amount requested by the Administration, \$17,048,000, for these customer service training efforts throughout the Service.

The Committee has included \$40,000,000 for implementation of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998. This will provide sufficient resources for innocent spouse relief efforts, due process in collection actions, Spanish language taxpayer assistance, electronic filing enhancements, additional low income taxpayer clinics grants, and the telecommunications and equipment necessary for these programs.

Finally, the Committee continues to believe that the Commissioner's organizational modernization concept is the right approach for a modern IRS. As currently envisioned, this new organizational structure would be built to serve groups of taxpayers with similar needs—small business and self-employed taxpayers, large corporate taxpayers, individual taxpayers, and tax exempt taxpayers. This should enable the IRS to provide more accurate and timely taxpayer assistance, and will require a restructuring of the existing workforce including necessary employee relocation. Therefore, the Committee has included a total of \$140,000,000, as requested by the Administration, for this effort.

#### ELECTRONIC TAX ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

The Committee is pleased with efforts at IRS to emphasize and encourage the use of advancing technology for electronic tax filing. While the goal of 80 percent of taxpayers filing electronically by 2007 is certainly ambitious, the IRS has made an excellent start by developing a strategic plan which defines an approach and identifies initiatives to meet that objective. Electronic tax filing will benefit taxpayers while at the same time reduce processing costs for the IRS. The Committee expects that all such electronic transmissions will be secure and that the privacy of taxpayer information will be fully protected.

#### PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$3,086,208,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	3,312,535,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,291,945,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,291,945,000 for processing, taxpayer assistance, and management. This amount is \$205,737,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. This includes \$103,000,000 transferred from the information systems account and \$21,640,000 from the tax law enforcement account, as well as \$98,324,000 to maintain current levels. The Committee includes \$13,098,000 for customer service training, \$31,900,000 for implementation of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, and \$54,874,000 for organizational modernization.

The "Processing, assistance, and management" appropriation provides for processing tax returns and related documents; assisting taxpayers in filing of their returns and in paying taxes that are due; matching information returns with tax returns; internal audit and internal security; and management of financial resources, rent, and utilities.

Mission statements of each of the program activities under this account are as follows:

*Submission processing.*—Provide for all actions associated with receipt of completed returns and payments, deposit of those pay-

ments, processing and accounting for revenue collections and Federal Tax Deposits, and verification of the accuracy of information provided by the taxpayer through an automated master file system. Provide for payment of refunds, offset of refunds against delinquent accounts, issuance of notices that payments are overdue, identification of possible nonfilers for investigation, and assistance in the selection of tax returns for audit.

*Telephone and correspondence.*—Aid voluntary compliance with Federal tax laws by informing taxpayers of their responsibilities and by providing services and information through various media which assist them in meeting their obligations. Provide for responding to inquiries concerning tax laws, IRS bills and notices, and resolving tax account problems.

*Inspection.*—Pursuant to Public Law 105–206, the functions and associated resources of the Inspection activity were transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration on January 19, 1999.

*Document matching.*—Process information returns, such as wage, dividend, and interest statements and matches them with related individual income tax returns. This enables the Service to identify income reporting discrepancies, unsubstantiated deductions, and nonfiling of tax returns and to verify facts and amounts in question through taxpayer contact prior to assessing additional tax or refunding excess credits.

*Management services.*—Set policies and goals, provide leadership and direction for the Service, and provide servicewide policy guidance for managing contract administration and procurement programs, conducting strategic and organizational planning, and developing and managing the human, logistical, and financial resources required to fulfill the Service's mission in performing tax administration. Also provides all administrative services for IRS national office and field installations.

*Rent and utilities.*—Provide rent and utilities for the entire Service.

#### IRS STAFFING PLANS

The Committee continues to support adequate staffing levels for effective tax administration and supports the staffing plans for the Internal Revenue Service facilities in the communities of Martinsburg and Beckley, WV. Therefore, the Committee urges the IRS, within the constraints of the fiscal year 2000 funding levels, to make only minimal, if any, staffing reductions at the Martinsburg National Computer Center and the programmed level at the Administrative Services Center in Beckley, WV.

#### TAX COUNSELING FOR THE ELDERLY

The Committee once again believes that the Tax Counseling Program for the Elderly has proven to be most successful. To meet the goals of this program, \$3,950,000 is included within the aggregate amount recommended by the Committee for processing tax returns and assistance in fiscal year 2000. This amount represents an increase of \$250,000. To ensure that the full effect of the program is accomplished, the IRS is directed to cover administrative expenses within existing funds.



## TAXPAYER SERVICES IN ALASKA AND HAWAII

Given the remote distance of Alaska and Hawaii from the U.S. mainland and the difficulty experienced by Alaska and Hawaii taxpayers in receiving needed tax assistance by the national toll-free line, it is imperative that the Taxpayer Advocate's office in each of these States is fully staffed and capable of resolving taxpayer problems of the most complex nature. The Committee directs the Internal Revenue Service to staff each Taxpayer Advocate's office in each of these States with a Collection Technical Advisor and an Examination Technical Advisor in addition to the current complement of office staff. Staffing shall be increased if, as the result of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, subsequent legislation, or other factors, the number of cases of their complexity increases.

The Committee recognizes the importance of providing tax education and commends the Administration's support for these activities. Currently, the Vermont Office of the Taxpayer Advocate has only a temporary part time Tax Education Coordinator to meet the growing needs of individual taxpayers and of the small business community. The Committee encourages the IRS to consider placing a full time Tax Education Coordinator in the Burlington, Vermont Office of the Taxpayer Advocate to provide year-round tax education assistance as a part of its restructuring effort.

## TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$3,164,189,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	3,336,838,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,305,090,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,305,090,000 for tax law enforcement activities in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$140,901,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. This includes \$105,758,000 to maintain current levels. The Committee includes \$3,950,000 for customer service training, \$4,100,000 for implementation of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, and \$63,404,000 for organizational modernization.

The "Tax law enforcement" appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international, and the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings. It also provides for technical rulings, monitoring employee pension plans, determining qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status, examining tax returns of exempt organizations, enforcing statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the internal revenue laws, collecting unpaid accounts, compiling statistics of income and compliance research, and securing unfiled tax returns and payments.

*Criminal investigations.*—Provides for enforcement of criminal statutes relating to violations of internal revenue laws. Investigates cases of suspected intent to defraud, recommends prosecution as warranted, and assists in the preparation and trial of criminal tax cases. Financial investigations expose money laundering schemes through a variety of methods, including currency transaction reports.

*Examination.*—Encourages voluntary compliance with the internal revenue laws through the determination of correct tax liability

by the selective examination of tax returns, the correction of errors, and explanation of these corrections to taxpayers. The appeals portion of this activity provides staffing, training, and direct support to allow for an administrative review process that provides a channel for impartial case settlement prior to cases being docketed in a court of law.

*Collection.*—Collects unpaid accounts and secures delinquent returns; develops and implements programs to prevent tax accounts from becoming delinquent; determines and analyzes reasons for tax accounts that become delinquent; and develops, implements, and measures programs that analyze the reasons for types and degrees of nonfiling.

*Employee plans and exempt organizations.*—Monitors private pension plans to ensure compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. Organizations apply for tax-exempt status, which is determined by this activity, through the application of certain tests. By examining tax returns of tax-exempt organizations, it monitors and ensures compliance with current tax laws regarding tax-exempt organizations.

*Statistics of income.*—Publishes statistics of income reports on the operation of income tax laws, as required by the Internal Revenue Code for the Congress and its committees; for administrative use by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and for the Federal benchmark statistical programs on income, wealth, and finance.

*Chief Counsel.*—Legal counsel to the IRS provides interpretation of the internal revenue laws, represents the IRS in litigation, and provides legal support, all in a manner that enhances the public confidence in the integrity, efficiency, and fairness of the tax system.

#### INTER-AMERICAN CENTER OF TAX ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has included authority for the IRS to spend up to \$150,000 to provide representation and other resources to host the Inter-American Center of Tax Administration (CIAT) 2000 conference. CIAT is an international organization established in 1967 to promote the improvement of tax administration of the countries in the Americas and the Caribbean. This conference provides an opportunity for representatives of these countries to exchange ideas, experiences, technical assistance and training. The conference will also allow for the distribution of information and of technical tax research.

#### TRANSFER PRICING ENFORCEMENT

The Committee believes that it is critical that the IRS improve its enforcement of section 482 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Committee is concerned that the time lag between the enactment of legislation affecting section 482, such as section 6662(e) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the release of IRS data needed to review such changes, limits the ability of Congress to evaluate in a timely manner the effectiveness of these changes, particularly in the growing area of international commerce. For this reason, the Committee directs the IRS to undertake a study in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 of the effectiveness of section 6662(e).

The Committee anticipates that this study will provide information on (1) whether taxpayers are preparing contemporaneous transfer pricing documentation as anticipated by section 6662(e), (2) the quality of taxpayer documentation, and (3) the utility of such documentation to the IRS in enforcing section 482. The Committee anticipates that this study may involve inspecting documentation for taxable years not yet under audit. The IRS is directed to ensure that any such inspection is carried out in a manner designed to limit taxpayer burden. It is not the intent of this Committee that any inspection will hinder the IRS's ability to conduct a subsequent audit. The IRS is directed to file an interim report by September 30, 2000 and a final report by December 31, 2001.

#### EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$143,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	144,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	144,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$144,000,000, which is equal to the budget request.

This appropriation provides for expanded customer service and public outreach programs, strengthened enforcement activities, and enhanced research efforts to reduce overclaims and erroneous filing associated with the earned income tax credit (EITC).

Expanded customer service includes dedicated, toll-free telephone assistance, increased community-based tax preparation sites, and a coordinated marketing and educational effort (including paid advertising and direct mailings) to assist low-income taxpayers in determining their eligibility for EITC. Improved compliance includes increased staff and systemic improvements in submissions processing, examination, and criminal investigation programs. In returns processing, new procedures include expanded use of math error authority and the identification of EITC-based refund claims involving invalid or duplicate primary, secondary, and dependent tax identification numbers [TIN's]. Increased examination coverage, prior to issuance of refunds, reduces overpayment and encourages compliance in subsequent filing periods. In addition, postrefund correspondence audits by service center staff aids in the recovery of erroneous refunds. Criminal investigation activities target individuals and practitioners involved in fraudulent refund schemes and generate referrals of suspicious returns for followup examination. Examination staff, assigned to district offices, audit return preparers and may apply penalties for noncompliance with due diligence requirements.

Enhanced research activities and projects focus on EITC claimant characteristics and patterns of noncompliance and are designed to improve education and outreach products, strengthen IRS abuse detection capabilities, and measure the effects of servicewide programs on compliance levels for the EITC-eligible taxpayer population. This appropriation also funds the development of specialized research data bases and masterfile updates, reimbursement to the Social Security Administration [SSA] for enhancements to the SSA numbering systems, and cooperative efforts with State vital statistics offices.

## INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$1,265,456,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	1,455,401,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,450,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,450,100,000 for information systems activities in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$184,644,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. This includes \$17,422,000 to maintain current levels. The Committee includes \$4,000,000 for implementation of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, \$250,426,000 for Year 2000 conversion, and \$21,722,000 for organizational modernization.

The "Information systems" appropriation provides for servicewide data processing support, including the evaluation, development, and implementation of computer systems, including software and hardware requirements.

*Operations and Maintenance.*—Provides for management, maintenance, and operation of the information systems that process tax and information returns, account for tax revenue collected, send bills for taxes owed, issue refunds, assist in the selection of tax returns for audit, and provide for telecommunications services including the toll free access to tax information. Pursuant to Public Law 105–206, information systems associated with the Inspection activity were transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration on January 19, 1999.

*Year 2000.*—Provides for Y2K conversion of the Service's information systems which includes funding for mainframe consolidation and the integrated submission and remittance processing system.

*Investments.*—Provides for investments in new systems and major enhancements over \$500,000 to the operating systems for the Operations and Maintenance activity. Focuses on developing and enhancing systems that are critical to the modernization blueprint, including the architecture, engineering, and infrastructure activities.

## SERVICE CENTER CONSOLIDATION

To reduce costs, streamline operations, and improve services, the IRS proposed centralizing and upgrading the ten separate service centers through a consolidation of the processing systems. The consolidation project, started in July 1997, was estimated to have a life cycle cost of \$321,000,000. In the summer of 1998, the Committee was informed that the project would be delayed 10 months, moving the completion date to October, 1999. The Committee was also informed that the life cycle cost would increase by \$37,800,000, a 12 percent increase. In the most recent quarterly report to the Committee the IRS indicated the consolidation project would not be completed until January 2001.

The Committee understands that the project requirements have expanded and that the IRS encountered a series of problems in making upgrades to the third part communications software that is needed to make the security and control systems operational. However, the Committee remains concerned with the continual delays and increases in the costs associated with the project. The

Committee requests that the project continue to be monitored by the IRS and the Department of the Treasury's Chief Information Officer. The Committee also requests the IRS to continue to update the Committee with quarterly reports on this consolidation.

#### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$211,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	

The Committee recommends no appropriation, as proposed by the Administration.

This account provides for funding of the PRIME Systems Integration Service Contractor to build the information technology described in the IRS Modernization Blueprint of May 15, 1997. IRS is partnering with the private sector to make technology investments in the primary business lines: customer service and compliance, electronic commerce, submission processing, corporate systems, and financial reporting.

#### IRS—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended approval of the following administrative provisions for the Internal Revenue Service:

Section 101 continues a provision which authorizes the IRS to transfer up to 5 percent of any appropriation made available to the agency in fiscal year 1999, to any other IRS account. The IRS is directed to follow the Committee's reprogramming procedures outlined earlier in this report.

Section 102 continues a provision which maintains a training program in taxpayer's rights and cross-cultural relations.

Section 103 continues a provision which requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

Section 104 continues a provision which directs that funds shall be available for improved facilities and increased manpower to provide sufficient and effective 1-800 telephone assistance and that the Commissioner shall continue to make this a priority.

Section 105 continues a provision which provides that no reorganization of the field office structure of the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division will result in a reduction of criminal investigators in Wisconsin and South Dakota from the 1996 level.

#### U.S. SECRET SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$600,302,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	661,312,000
Committee recommendation .....	638,816,000

<sup>1</sup> This amount does not include the fiscal year 1999 supplemental funding.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$638,816,000 for the U.S. Secret Service in fiscal year 2000. This amount is \$38,518,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level, excluding the emergency supplemental appropriations. This includes \$34,446,000 to

maintain current levels. The Committee has provided funding through the Violent Crimes Reduction Trust Fund for protective support (\$5,854,000), protective research (\$2,014,000), counterfeiting investigations (\$5,000,000), and workspace program (\$5,886,000).

#### SECRET SERVICE FUNCTIONS

*Investigations, protection, and uniformed activities.*—The Service must provide for the protection of the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of the President, and the Vice President-elect, and the members of their immediate families unless the members decline such protection; protection of the person of a visiting head and accompanying spouse of a foreign state or foreign government and, at the direction of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad; the protection of the person of former Presidents, their spouses and minor children unless such protection is declined. The Service is also responsible for the detection and arrest of persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, or altering of any of the obligations or other securities of the United States and foreign governments; the investigation of thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic fund transfers; fraudulent use of debit and credit cards; fraud and related activity in connection with Government identification documents; computer fraud; food coupon fraud; and the investigation of personnel, tort claims, and other criminal and noncriminal cases.

The Secret Service Uniformed Division protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and members of his immediate family; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President in the District of Columbia; the Vice President and members of his immediate family; foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area; and the Treasury Building, its annex and grounds, and such other areas as the President may direct on a case-by-case basis.

*Presidential candidate protective activities.*—The Secret Service is authorized to protect major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee. In addition, the Service is authorized to protect the spouses of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; however, such protection may not commence more than 120 days prior to the general Presidential election.

#### MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

The Committee has included \$3,196,000 in the violent crime reduction trust fund for the Service's operation costs of the exploited child unit, associated with its continued efforts with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, including \$1,196,000 for activities related to investigations of exploited children.

## ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$8,068,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	4,923,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,923,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,923,000 for the "Acquisition, construction, improvement and related expenses" account in fiscal year 2000.

This appropriation provides funding for the James J. Rowley Training Center to continue development of the current Master Plan and to maintain and renovate existing facilities to ensure efficient and full utilization of the Center.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends that certain general provisions be included in the Senate bill. The provisions do the following:

Section 110 continues a provision which pertains to reprogramming instructions for unobligated funds.

Section 111 continues a provision which authorizes certain basic services within the Treasury Department in fiscal year 2000, including purchase of uniforms; maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; and contracts with the Department of State for health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries.

Section 112 continues a provision which requires that funds provided to ATF for fiscal year 2000 will be expended in such a manner so as not to diminish enforcement efforts with respect to section 105 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Section 113 continues a provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between law enforcement appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 114 continues a provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between Departmental Offices, Office of Inspector General, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, Financial Management Service, and the Bureau of the Public Debt appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115 modifies and continues a provision to require that the purchase of law enforcement vehicles is consistent with Departmental vehicle management principles.

Section 116 provides authority to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to offer voluntary separation incentives in order to provide the necessary flexibility to establish and reorganize the Office.

Section 117 provides authority to the Financial Management Service to offer voluntary separation incentives in order to provide the flexibility to carry out the closure of the Chicago Financial Center. The Senate authorizing committee and subcommittee chairmen and ranking members have no objection to this provision.

Section 118 provides for the execution of property on judgements against foreign state violators of international law.

## TITLE II—U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

### PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 1999 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$100,195,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	93,436,000
Committee recommendation .....	93,436,000

<sup>1</sup>This amount includes the fiscal year 1999 supplemental funding.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$93,436,000 in fiscal year 2000 for payment to the Postal Service Fund. This amount is \$6,759,000 below fiscal year 1999. The Committee provides \$70,880,000 for providing free mail to the blind and overseas voters. Of this amount, \$6,444,000 has been deducted to reconcile previous fiscal year estimated mail volume with actual volume. The resulting \$64,436,000 is made available on October 1, 2000. The Committee also provides \$29,000,000 as partial reimbursement for losses incurred in previous years, as required by the Revenue Forgone Act of 1993.

Revenue forgone on free and reduced-rate mail enables postage rates to be set at levels below the unsubsidized rates for certain categories of mail as authorized by subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code. Free mail for the blind and overseas voters will continue to be provided at the funding level recommended by the Committee.

The funding provided by the Committee is allocated for the following purposes: \$64,436,000 for free mail for the blind and overseas voters and \$29,000,000 for the reimbursement to the Postal Service for subsidies provided for the revenue forgone program.

The Committee includes provisions in the bill that would assure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free; that 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at the 1983 level; and that none of the funds provided be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2000. These are services that must be maintained in fiscal year 2000 and beyond. The Committee believes that, despite the lack of public service appropriations, these critical postal services are the linchpin of services that the public deserves and expects.

### PEST INTRODUCTIONS

The Committee is concerned that recent introductions of plant and animal pests and diseases into Hawaii may have occurred through the U.S. postal system. Such introductions have severe consequences for U.S. agriculture, biodiversity, and public health and safety. The U.S. Postal Service is directed to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to devise and implement a program to combat pest introductions.



## INSPECTION OF MAIL TO ALASKA VILLAGES

The Committee is concerned that mail carried by the U.S. Postal Service is being used to transport drugs to remote villages in Alaska in violation of State and Federal law and to transport alcohol in violation of local ordinances. The Committee directs the Postal Service to work with the State of Alaska and the Alaska Federation of Natives to develop an inspection program to stop this criminal use of the mail. By March 15, 2000 the Service should report back to the Committee on the feasibility of an inspection program, any statutory changes that may be required to implement it, and an analysis of any Constitutional obstacles that may exist.

## ETHANOL VEHICLES

The Committee is aware that the U.S. Postal Service has announced that it will purchase and deploy ethanol flexible fuel vehicles over the next two years. The Committee expects the U.S. Postal Service to place these vehicles in geographic areas where ethanol is readily accessible and where there is local support to implement ethanol fueling infrastructure and services. The Committee directs the Postal Service to report on the placement of the vehicles on an annual basis.

## LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

The Lewis and Clark Expedition, called the Corps of Discovery, represents one of the finest moments in American History. The expedition began in 1803 when President Thomas Jefferson commissioned the exploration of the newly purchased Louisiana Territory and ended in 1806 with the Expedition's triumphant return. When considering why we should commemorate the Expedition, it is important to recall Thomas Jefferson's vision for America's future and his dedication to expand not only our geographic frontiers but the frontiers of knowledge as well. Various options are available to celebrate this expedition. The Committee urges the Postal Service to commemorate the Lewis and Clark Expedition in an appropriate way.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND  
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

SUMMARY

The President's fiscal year 2000 budget request for 17 accounts funded under this title totals \$639,498,000. The Committee recommendation is \$553,128,000. This amount is \$116,984,000 below the fiscal year 1999 appropriations.

These 17 accounts include: Compensation of the President, Office of Administration, the White House Office, the Executive Residence at the White House, White House Repair and Restoration, the Official Residence of the Vice President, Special Assistance to the President, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Policy Development, the National Security Council, the Office of Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, Special Forfeiture Fund, and Unanticipated Needs.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$250,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	250,000
Committee recommendation .....	250,000

The fiscal year 2000 budget request for compensation of the President is \$250,000. This amount includes \$200,000 for the direct salary of the President as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102, and a \$50,000 expense account for official expenses, with any unused portions reverting to the Treasury. This expense account is not considered as taxable to the President.

The Committee recommends the full budget request of \$250,000 for compensation of the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$52,344,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	52,444,000
Committee recommendation .....	52,444,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$52,444,000 for the White House Office.

These funds provide the President with staff assistance and provide administrative services for the direct support of the President. Public Law 95-570 authorizes appropriations for the White House Office and codifies the activities of the White House Office.

## EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

## OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$8,691,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	9,260,000
Committee recommendation .....	9,260,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,260,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House.

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, refurnishing, improvement, heating, and lighting, including electrical power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence.

The Executive Residence staff provides for the operation of the Executive Residence. A staff of 36 domestic employees accomplish general housekeeping, prepare and serve meals, greet visitors, and provide services as required in support of official and ceremonial functions. A staff of 33 tradespersons, including plumbers, carpenters, painters, on a single shift; electricians on a double shift; and operating engineers on a 24-hour basis, maintains and makes repairs, minor modifications, and improvements to the 132 rooms and the mechanical systems, and provides support for official and ceremonial functions.

A staff of 12 specialized employees provide services necessary to the operation of the White House and official and ceremonial functions. This staff includes four florists, four curators, and four calligraphers.

An administrative staff consists of the chief usher, four assistant ushers, one executive grounds superintendent, one operating accountant, one accounting technician, one computer network engineer, and one administrative officer. This staff is charged with management and administrative functions of the Executive Residence. This requires coordination with the Executive Office of the President, the National Park Service, the military, the U.S. Secret Service, the General Services Administration, and other agencies.

During larger events, the Executive Residence staff is assisted by contract personnel under personal services contract agreements (services by agreement) to provide additional help as required for official and ceremonial functions.

## WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, 1999 .....	
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	\$810,000
Committee recommendation .....	810,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$810,000 for White House Repair and Restoration. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate.

To provide for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, a separate account was established in fiscal year 1996 to program and track expenditures for the capital improvement projects at the Executive Residence at the White House.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$3,512,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	3,617,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,617,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,617,000 for special assistance to the President. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The "Special assistance to the President" account was established on September 26, 1970, to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President. This assistance takes the form of directed and special Presidentially assigned functions.

The objective of the Office of the Vice President is to efficiently and effectively advise, assist, and support the President in the areas of domestic policy, national security affairs, counsel, administration, press, scheduling, advance, special projects, and assignments. Assistance is also provided for the wife of the Vice President.

The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate to assist him in the performance of his duties in the legislative branch.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee will allow for 22 full-time permanent positions in fiscal year 2000.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$334,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	345,000
Committee recommendation .....	345,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$345,000 for the official residence of the Vice President. This amount equals the budget estimate.

The "Official Residence of the Vice President (residence)" account was established by Public Law 93-346 on July 12, 1974. The residence is located on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia and serves as a facility for official and ceremonial functions and as a home for the Vice President and his family.

The objective of the "Residence" account is to provide for the care of, operation, maintenance, refurnishing, improvement, and heating and lighting of the residence and to provide such appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and provisions as may be required to enable the Vice President to perform and discharge the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

Funds to renovate the residence are provided to the residence through the Department of the Navy budget. The Committee has had a longstanding interest in the condition of the residence and expects to be kept fully apprised by the Vice President's office of any and all renovations and alterations made to the residence by the Navy.

The funding level provided by the Committee will support one full-time equivalent position or the same level as funded since fiscal year 1996.

## COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$3,666,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	3,840,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,840,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,840,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The Council of Economic Advisors analyzes the national economy and its various segments, advises the President on economic developments, recommends policies for economic growth and stability, appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal government, and assists in the preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

## OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$4,032,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	4,032,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,032,000

The Committee recommends \$4,032,000 for the Office of Policy Development. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The Office of Policy Development supports the National Economic Council and the Domestic Policy Council, in carrying out their responsibilities to advise and assist the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of economic and domestic policy. The Office of Policy Development also provides support for other domestic policy development and implementation activities as directed by the President.

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$6,806,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	6,997,000
Committee recommendation .....	6,997,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,997,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council (NSC).

The primary purpose of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. Subject to direction by the President, it is the responsibility of the Council to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to actual and potential military power, to consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government, and to make recommendations and other reports to the President.

The funding level provided by the Committee will support 60 full-time equivalent positions, or the same since the fiscal year 1996 level for the normal activities of the NSC.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$28,350,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	39,198,000
Committee recommendation .....	39,198,000

The Committee has provided \$39,198,000 to the Office of Administration for fiscal year 2000.

The Office of Administration's mission is to provide high-quality, cost-effective administrative services to the Executive Office of the President. These services, defined by Executive Order 12028 of 1977, include financial, personnel, library and records services, information management systems support, and general office services.

The Office of Administration receives reimbursements for information management support and general office services.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$60,617,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	63,495,000
Committee recommendation .....	63,495,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$63,495,000.

The Office of Management and Budget [OMB] assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities.

*National security and international affairs; general Government and finance; natural resources, energy, and science; education, income maintenance, and labor; and Health/Personnel.*—Agency programs, budget requests, and management activities are examined, appropriations are apportioned, proposed changes in agency functions are studied, and special analyses aimed at establishing goals and objectives that would result in long- and short-range improvements in the agencies' financial, administrative, and operational management are conducted. Implementation of Governmentwide policies as developed by the statutory management offices is carried out. Governmentwide supply and facility acquisition, credit and cash management, and personnel management policies are evaluated. Also, leadership and support is provided for program evaluation and Federal-State-local relations.

*Director's office/OMB-wide offices.*—Executive direction and coordination for all Office of Management and Budget activities is provided. This includes the Director's immediate office as well as staff support in the areas of administration, public affairs, legislative reference, legislative affairs, economic policy, budget review, and general counsel. Budget instructions and procedures are developed, review of agency estimates is coordinated, budget data systems are maintained, agency financial management plans are reviewed, the budget document is prepared, and scorekeeping is accomplished.

*Financial management.*—In conjunction with the Chief Financial Officers Council, prepares the Government-wide financial management status report and 5-year plan, monitors execution of the plan;

provides policy guidance on preparation and audit of financial statements, financial systems requirements, management controls, and cost accounting and audit requirements for the non-Federal grantee community.

*Information and regulatory affairs.*—Agency proposals to implement or revise Federal regulations and information collection requirements are reviewed and coordinated. Information resource management and statistical policies and practices are analyzed and developed.

*Procurement policy.*—The Office of Federal Procurement Policy is responsible for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the procurement of property and services by and for the executive branch.

#### PERSONNEL CEILINGS

The Committee understands that OMB has made a commitment to provide agencies with guidance on the impact of existing full time equivalent (FTE) controls. The Committee directs OMB to report to Congress on the status of this guidance with a timetable for dissemination to agencies.

#### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Committee is aware of the dramatic impact crimes involving the infringement of intellectual property rights have upon the U.S. economy. Such crimes touch almost every sector of American business, including the entertainment and computer industries. Studies indicate that more than \$18,000,000,000 in revenue is lost annually to the U.S. economy as a result of these violations. The Committee believes more can be done to combat this burgeoning criminal enterprise and that coordination among local, state and foreign law enforcement entities is essential. To that end, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a plan to the Appropriations Committees to establish an inter-agency National Intellectual Property Coordination Center not later than February 15, 2000. The President may establish such a center from within funds in the Executive Office of the President. If the Administration determines that such a center is not necessary to combat the growing problem of intellectual property right infringement, then it shall present those conclusions to the Committee as part of the aforementioned report.

#### GRANT CONSOLIDATION

The Committee notes that there has been a proliferation of similar programs benefitting the same general category of persons, all with slightly different eligibility criteria and different application forms. For example, a recent GAO report indicated there are 28 separate programs within the Federal government operated by 14 different agencies, all designed to assist homeless persons. Similarly there are dozens of programs designed to assist families with children and low income persons, that offer distance learning opportunities, that assist minority institutions, that provide health care, and which offer a range of other services to similarly situated individuals and entities.

This overlap of Federal programs has resulted in the creation of an entire industry of Federal grant writers to navigate the complicated sea of Federal grant programs. The grant writing industry requires States, cities, Indian tribes, and non-profit groups to spend valuable resources to fill out volumes of application forms instead of providing services to those most in need. The Committee believes the recent consolidation of dozens of job training programs at the Federal level into a one stop shopping concept should serve as a model of reform for other Federal programs.

By simplifying and consolidating application forms, creating unified eligibility criteria, and developing one stop shopping concepts for similar Federal programs benefitting the same constituencies, the application process will be simplified for the applicant and the bureaucracy needed to process this current mountain of paper could be reduced. In the end, service would be improved to the American public and taxpayers would save money. The Committee directs the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to prepare an inventory of Federal grant programs including the name of the program, the statutory authorization, the eligibility criteria both statutory and regulatory, a copy of the grant application form, and a list of grantees for fiscal year 1999. The Director shall submit the inventory no later than six months after the date of enactment to the Committees on Appropriations and relevant authorizing committees.

#### OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$48,042,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	43,133,000
Committee recommendation .....	21,963,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,963,000. This recommendation is \$21,170,000 below the budget estimate.

The Committee has created a new appropriations line item for the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, formerly under the Salaries and Expenses account. When combined, the appropriations for the two accounts exceed the President's budget request.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy, established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by Public Law 105-277, is charged with developing policies, objectives and priorities for the National Drug Control Program, as defined by the Act and Executive Order 12880.

##### STAFFING LEVELS AT ONDCP

During last fiscal year, the Committee noted the high attrition rate at ONDCP and the need for this office to maintain its staffing at the authorized level in order to maximize its effectiveness. The Committee is dismayed that ONDCP has been unable to address and/or identify to the Committee the root cause of the high attrition rate. In spite of this, however, ONDCP has requested four new full time equivalent employees (FTEs) as part of its fiscal year 2000 request. As a result of ONDCP not being able to realize its current FTE ceiling, and their persistent requests that funds be re-programmed from personnel costs to use for other services, the



Committee denies the funding request for additional FTE. However, the Committee does believe that the two FTE for the Office of Financial Management and the two FTE for the HIDTA program are necessary and therefore expects ONDCP to reallocate the existing staffing authority to fill these much needed positions. The Committee strongly encourages ONDCP to assert its role in filling positions across the agency to utilize its FTE ceiling most effectively. Furthermore, the Committee directs ONDCP to contract with an independent management firm to conduct a management review of ONDCP. The review should include, but not be limited to, a review of the agency's (1) execution of its statutory responsibilities; (2) organizational planning, management, budgeting, accounting and financial reporting systems; and (3) human resource management to include a review of staff hiring and retention. The Committee requests the management report be delivered to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

#### DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES ACT EVALUATION

The Committee has provided \$30,000,000 for the Drug Free Communities Act under the Special Forfeiture Fund. Much to the Committee's dismay, ONDCP has chosen to utilize a portion of these scarce funds for the evaluation of the program, thus reducing the amount which is available for the grants to communities and coalitions. Therefore, the Committee has included statutory language directing ONDCP to use its appropriated funds under the salaries and expenses account for this evaluation, with an anticipated cost of \$600,000. Though the Committee appreciates the Director's attempt to interpret Congressional intent on where these funds shall derive, the Committee clarifies that it was never the intent of Congress that the cost of the evaluation would come at the expense of the grants themselves. The Committee believes it is important for ONDCP to carry out an effective evaluation of this program and therefore expects ONDCP to utilize funds from the salaries and expenses account to meet this need.

#### RURAL DRUG CONFERENCES

The Committee is concerned about the spread of drugs and drug related crimes to rural areas and whether rural law enforcement can sufficiently address these new trends. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Director to consider convening a national conference on rural drug crime to include regional conferences in rural areas, such as those in South Carolina and Vermont, in order to assess the needs of rural law enforcement and the impact of drug related crimes.

#### DRUG INTERDICTION OPERATIONS AND TRIBAL AREAS

The Committee is aware of the counter-narcotics efforts of Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies along the Southwest border. The Committee is also aware that many Indian tribal lands are located on or near the border with Mexico and believes that these tribes could provide unique assistance in stemming the flow of drugs across the Southwest border. Therefore, the Committee directs the Director of ONDCP to report to the Committee on Appro-

priations no later than January 15, 2000, on the feasibility of establishing a pilot program to coordinate Federal, State and local law enforcement efforts with those of tribal governments to combat the flow of drugs along the Southwest border. This report should include an analysis of whether providing counterdrug technology to the tribes through the technology transfer program would provide added benefit.

#### COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER

Appropriations, 1999 .....	
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	\$31,100,000

The Committee has established a new account for the appropriation for the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center separate from the Salaries and Expenses account of ONDCP, and recommends an appropriation of \$31,100,000. This funding includes \$13,000,000 for the continuation of the technology transfer program by CTAC to State and local law enforcement in their efforts to combat drugs.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Public Law 100-690, was amended during 1990 to provide for the establishment of a Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center within the Office of National Drug Control Policy. This Office is authorized to serve as the central counternarcotics enforcement research and development organization of the U.S. Government. The law provides for the appointment of a chief scientist to head up this program to make a priority ranking of scientific needs according to fiscal and technological feasibility as part of the national counterdrug enforcement research and development strategy.

The Committee expects multiagency research and development programs to be coordinated by the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center in order to prevent duplication of effort and to assure that whenever possible, those efforts provide capabilities that transcend the need of any single Federal agency. Prior to the obligation of these funds, the Committee expects to be notified by the chief scientist on how these funds will be spent; it also expects to receive periodic reports from the chief scientist on the priority counterdrug enforcement research and development requirements identified by the Center and on the status of projects funded by CTAC.

The Committee continues to believe CTAC should work closely and cooperatively with the individual law enforcement agencies in the definition of a national research and development program which addresses agency requirements with respect to timeliness, operational utility, and consistency with agency budget plans.

#### COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM

The Committee fully supports the continuation of this program and, therefore, has provided \$13,000,000 for its operation in fiscal year 2000. The Committee believes that this program demonstrates the best that the Federal Government has to offer to State and local law enforcement in their efforts to combat drug related crimes. The Committee is encouraged by the positive reception this program has received by State and local law enforcement agencies

as current requests for technology outpace resources by over four to one. The Committee expects that CTAC will continue to conduct outreach to State and local agencies to further educate them about the program. Finally, the Committee would encourage CTAC to work with private industry to make their developed technology available to State and local law enforcement through this program. The Committee requests that ONDCP report within 60 days after the date of enactment of the fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill on the number of requests received, promotion efforts to State and local law enforcement, and the effectiveness and interest in this program by these law enforcement communities.

#### UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	1,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	

The Committee has not recommended funding this account.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

##### HIGH-INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1999 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$184,977,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	185,777,000
Committee recommendation .....	188,277,000

<sup>1</sup>This amount includes the fiscal year 1999 supplemental funding.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$188,277,000. This amount is equal to the budget request. The Committee directs that funding shall be provided for the existing HIDTA's at no less than the fiscal year 1999 level.

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to provide assistance to Federal, State and local law enforcement entities operating in those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. In allocating the HIDTA funds, the Committee expects the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to ensure that the activities receiving these limited additional resources are used strictly for implementing the strategy for each HIDTA, taking into consideration local conditions and resource requirements. These funds should not be used to supplant existing support for ongoing Federal, State, or local drug control operations normally funded out of the operating budgets of each agency. The remaining funds may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments to support Federal antidrug activities.

The Committee believes that the Director should take steps to ensure that the HIDTA funds are transferred to the appropriate drug control agencies expeditiously. To ensure that the funding allocations meet the priorities outlined in the strategies, the Committee instructs the Director to submit the strategies, along with the identification of how the funds will be spent, to the Committee for review prior to the obligation of the funds. The Committee also ex-

pects to be notified if any changes are made in the spending plans presented to it during the course of the fiscal year. The Committee further instructs the Director to submit the updated 2000 strategies for each of the HIDTA's to the Committee for review and to obligate the HIDTA funds within 120 days of enactment of this act. This provision may be waived if a request is made to the Committee and has been approved in advance according to the normal reprogramming procedures. The Committee expects the Director to take actions necessary to ensure that all HIDTA funds are being used to support only those activities which are directly linked to the individual HIDTA strategies recommended by the HIDTA coordinators and which support the goals and objectives outlined in each of these strategies.

#### HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

The Committee is aware of the current interest in the creation of new and expansion of existing HDTAs. The Committee understands that the following areas are pursuing the administrative process for HIDTA designation or expansion: Maine, Ohio, Hawaii, Oregon, Central California, East Texas, Central Arizona, Oklahoma, and North Carolina. The Committee is also aware of other States and communities with an interest in HIDTA designation or expansion, such as West Texas, South Texas, Las Vegas, Nevada, South Carolina, Wyoming and Arkansas. The Committee encourages ONDCP to work with these communities and States to address their interests and needs for the HIDTA program. The Committee remains supportive of the HIDTA program and believes that this cooperative effort between Federal, State and local law enforcement to combat drugs is effective. However, due to budget constraints, the Committee provides funding at the fiscal year 1999 level in fiscal year 2000.

#### NORTH CAROLINA HIDTA CONSIDERATION

The Committee is aware of the recent hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that highlighted the extent of the illegal narcotics traffic through North Carolina. The Committee understands that disrupting the transport and delivery of illegal narcotics can yield benefits far beyond the borders of the State where the drugs are seized. The Committee is aware that most interstate and national highways that move traffic from the Gulf and South Atlantic States to the populous Mid-Atlantic and New England States converge in North Carolina. The Committee believes that these corridors carry a disproportionate amount of illegal drugs and that increased enforcement in North Carolina is a key to curbing illegal drug trafficking in the Mid-Atlantic and New England States. Though ranking only 11th in population, North Carolina ranks 6th in the volume of arrests for illegal drug offenses. The Committee is aware that North Carolina has submitted a proposal to ONDCP for designation as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) with a focus on intensified interdiction along its interstate and national highways. ONDCP is encouraged to work with the State to develop and implement this innovative approach to drug interdiction.

## SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$214,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	225,300,000
Committee recommendation .....	127,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$127,500,000. The Committee has provided additional funds for a national media campaign under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund which will not be available for obligation until September 30, 2000.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's reauthorization, Public Law 105-277, established the Special Forfeiture Fund to be administered by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The monies deposited into the Fund support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies or may be directly obligated by the Director of ONDCP.

## NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN

In fiscal year 1998 ONDCP proposed a 5-year media campaign at a total cost to the Federal Government of \$875,000,000.

Over the past year, the Committee has spent a substantial amount of time monitoring and examining the media campaign and its evolution. As a result, the Committee requires ONDCP to continue to comply with the following: (1) ONDCP will require a pro-bono match commitment upfront as part of its media buy from each and every buyer of ad time and space, (2) ONDCP will dedicate 10 percent of the total amount appropriated specifically for the media campaign for the development, in consultation with community groups and experts, and distribution of grassroots materials aimed at children to be distributed to communities and schools to support the national media campaign, (3) ONDCP, or any agent acting on its behalf, is prohibited from obligating any funds for the creative development of advertisements, (4) ONDCP will secure 80 percent of corporate sponsorship and will report quarterly on its efforts to meet this goal, (5) ONDCP, or any agent acting on its behalf, is prohibited from paying for the development of new advertisements related to the media campaign, but these ads must be provided on a pro-bono basis, and (6) ONDCP is mandated to use appropriated funds solely to fund the antidrug media campaign to include only the purchase of media time and space, talent reuse payments, out-of-pocket advertising production costs, and the negotiated fee for the contract buying agency.

In addition, ONDCP is to report to the Committee on Appropriations by January 15, 2000 on the effectiveness of the national media campaign. ONDCP is also to report to the Committee on Appropriations within 6 months of enactment of this Act on State and local prevention and treatment facilities infrastructure and their capacity to handle the increased demands of communities as a result of the national media campaign. ONDCP is to continue to report on the effectiveness and implementation status of the guidelines set out in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill.

Finally, none of the funds provided for the national media campaign for fiscal year 2000 may be obligated until ONDCP has sub-

mitted for written approval by the Committees on Appropriations the evaluation and the results of phase II of the campaign.

The Committee believes this national media campaign, if properly executed, has the potential to produce concrete results. The Committee will closely track this national campaign and its contribution to achieving a drug-free America, and directs ONDCP to submit quarterly reports on the obligation of funds as well as the specific parameters of the pilot campaign. The Committee anticipates that future funding will be based upon results.

#### DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

The accelerating rate of drug use by young Americans is a major concern that must be addressed. The Committee, therefore, provides \$30,000,000, which is \$8,000,000 above the budget request, to support matching grants to drug-free communities, as authorized in the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997. These funds will be used to support the establishment of local counterdrug efforts that are characterized by strong conditions for local initiatives, support, and accountability. In addition, the requirement for participating communities to match funding will help ensure the degree of commitment necessary to succeed. The Committee encourages ONDCP to work cooperatively with the Advisory Commission, as is required by statute, to resolve the outstanding issues associated with repeat grant recipients and the funding levels of those grants.

#### DRUG COURT INSTITUTE

The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for the National Drug Court Institute. The Committee is aware of the extraordinary growth in drug courts across the country and the important training of new drug courts that the Institute provides. Drug courts provide an effective means to fight drug-related crime through the cooperative efforts of State and local law enforcement, the judicial system, and the public health treatment network.

## TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

### COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$2,464,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	2,674,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,657,000

The Committee recommends \$2,657,000 for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (CPPBSD).

The CPPBSD was established by the Wagner-O'Day Act (WOD) of 1938, as amended. Its primary objective is to use the purchasing power of the Federal government to provide people who are blind or have other severe disabilities with employment and training that will develop and improve job skills as well as prepare them for employment options outside the WOD program. In 2000, approximately 33,000 people who are blind or have other severe disabilities are projected to be employed in 630 producing nonprofit agencies. The Committee's duties include promoting the program; determining which products and services are suitable for Government procurement from qualified nonprofit agencies serving people who are blind or have other severe disabilities; maintaining a procurement list of such products and services; determining the fair market price for products and services on the procurement list; and making rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. In 2000, the Committee expects to have sales of \$900,000,000.

The Committee staff's responsibilities include promoting and assessing the overall program; supervising the selection and assignment of new products and services; assisting in establishing prices; reviewing and adjusting these prices; verifying the qualifications of nonprofit agencies; and monitoring their performance.

### FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$36,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	38,516,000
Committee recommendation .....	38,175,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,175,000 for the Federal Election Commission.

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is charged with implementing and enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act [FECA] as amended. This includes: promoting public disclosure of campaign finance activity; providing information to the public, press, and campaign officials on the FECA and campaign finance; obtain-

ing voluntary compliance with the disclosure and limitation provisions of the FECA; and enforcing that disclosure and compliance through audits, investigations, and/or litigation. The Commission is also charged with implementing the Presidential campaign funding programs for both primary and general election campaigns of qualified Presidential candidates. This includes certification, audit, and enforcement of the provisions of the Federal funding legislation concerning the use of Federal funds.

#### FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$22,586,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	23,828,000
Committee recommendation .....	23,681,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,681,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) serves as a neutral party in the settlement of disputes that arise between unions, employees, and agencies on matters outlined in the Federal Service Labor Management Relations statute, decides major policy issues, prescribes regulations, and disseminates information appropriate to the needs of agencies, labor organizations, and the public. Establishment of the FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal Government as an employer.

In addition, the FLRA is engaged in training and facilitation in labor-management partnerships and in resolving disputes. FLRA promotes labor-management cooperation by providing training and assistance to labor organizations and agencies on resolving disputes, facilitates the creation of partnerships, and trains the parties on rights and responsibilities under the Federal Relations Labor Relations Management statute.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

##### CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$492,190,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	102,194,000
Committee recommendation .....	40,790,000

This appropriation offsets the difference between the income to the fund and the expenditures from the fund. The Committee makes \$5,287,885,000 available from the Federal buildings fund for construction, repairs, and alterations and other public building services.

The Committee makes \$40,790,000 available from the Federal buildings fund for new construction and inserts a list of construction projects. The lists of projects is as follows:

##### *New construction*

Maryland: Montgomery County, FDA Consolidation .....	\$35,000,000
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*New construction—Continued*

Michigan: Sault Sainte Marie, Border Station .....	8,263,000
Montana:	
Roosville, Border Station .....	753,000
Sweetgrass, Border Station .....	11,480,000
Texas: Fort Hancock, Border Station .....	277,000
Washington: Oroville, Border Station .....	11,206,000
Nationwide: Non-prospectus .....	10,000,000

## COURTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND UTILIZATION STUDY

The Committee is aware of the Judiciary's continuing need to have court space available to conduct business and to move cases to settlement. As a result, we are concerned that a courthouse construction program is not requested or funded in fiscal year 2000. Obviously budgetary constraints are certainly a major factor in not funding the construction program; however, it is not the sole reason funding has been denied. The Committee believes it would be precipitous to approve funding for new courthouse construction prior to the Administrative Office of the Court's (AOC) completion of its comprehensive review of the Judiciary's space and facilities program. The Committee was pleased to receive AOC's letter confirming that the contract for that independent review has been awarded. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned that the date for the release of the final report will result in the Administration's reluctance to include a request in their fiscal year 2001 budget. The AOC should be assured that this Committee expects to have an opportunity to review the final report prior to making fiscal year 2001 decisions. The Committee believes it is important to incorporate the results of the independent analysis into their decision making, particularly since they have received information which indicates that eleven of the sixteen courthouses for which the AOC requested fiscal year 2000 funding deviated from the Judicial Conference of the United States' "U.S. Courts Design Guide."

## BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

The Committee is aware of the current conditions of the Biloxi Courthouse at the existing location. The Committee understands the AOC and GSA are working to identify a new site for purchase, as the originally-planned site contains an historic landmark. The Committee appropriated \$7,543,000 for this project in fiscal year 1999 and encourages GSA to work with the AOC to address any issues arising from the need to purchase a different site in an effort to keep the project on schedule.

## ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

The Committee is aware that the current courthouse in Erie, Pennsylvania presents numerous logistical and security concerns for the Judges and U.S. Attorney. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts has requested the full level of funding necessary to construct a new courthouse annex and produce a unified complex. The Committee directs the General Services Administration to work with the AOC to help address issues resulting from the delay in funding.

## BURLINGTON, VERMONT

The Judiciary is currently reviewing a proposal by the District Court of Vermont to relocate to a new facility. The Committee requests that GSA review this situation and work with the Courts to determine how to address logistical, safety and space concerns at the Burlington Courthouse and Federal Building.

## REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 1999 .....	\$668,031,000
Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	664,869,000
Committee recommendation .....	624,869,000

The Committee recommends new obligational authority of \$624,869,000 for repairs and alterations in fiscal year 2000. The Committee denies \$32,000,000 for the glass fragment retention program.

Under this activity, the General Services Administration (GSA) executes its responsibility for repairs and alterations (R&A) of both Government-owned and leased facilities under the control of GSA. The major goal of this activity is to provide commercially equivalent space to tenant agencies. Safety, quality, and operating efficiency of facilities are given primary consideration in carrying out this responsibility. A major portion of the fiscal year 2000 program is devoted to nondiscretionary work necessary to meet this goal and keep the buildings in an occupiable condition.

R&A workload requirements originate with scheduled onsite inspections of buildings by qualified regional engineers and building managers. The work identified through these inspections is programmed in order of priority into the repairs and alterations construction automated tracking system (RACATS) and incorporated into a 5-year plan for accomplishment, based upon funding availability, urgency, and the volume of R&A work that GSA has the capability to execute annually. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, design and construction services activities associated with the repair and alteration projects are funded in this account.

The R&A program, for purposes of funds control, is divided into two types of projects—line item and nonlinear item. The following is a definition of each category of projects:

*Line item projects.*—Line item projects are those larger projects for which a prospectus is required under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959. Generally, line item projects are similar to construction projects in the scope of work involved and the multiyear timeframe for project completion. Line item projects are listed individually in GSA's appropriations acts and the obligational authority for each project is limited to the amount shown therein.

*Nonlinear item projects.*—Projects included in this category are generally short term in nature and funds can normally be obligated within a 1-year period. This category also includes projects which are recurring in nature, such as cyclic painting and the minor repair of defective building systems; for example, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire safety, and elevator system components.

## DAVENPORT, IOWA

The Committee and the General Services Administration are aware of the need for repairs and alterations of the Davenport, Iowa courthouse. The General Services Administration has placed this project on the list of repair and alteration needs after fiscal year 2000. It is the Committee's understanding that if budgetary constraints and program priorities permit, GSA plans to request the design funding in fiscal year 2001 and construction phase funding in fiscal year 2002.

## RENOVATION OF CITY HALL PLAZA, BOSTON

The Committee supports the concept of a renovation of City Hall Plaza in Boston. However, since the Committee is not familiar with the specific aspects of the plan or of the Federal Government's financial responsibilities associated with what should be a cooperative effort, the Committee directs GSA to conduct a study of the renovation and determine what type of cooperative arrangement should be developed to provide the necessary renovation of the Plaza.

## INSTALLMENT ACQUISITION PAYMENTS

Limitation on availability, 1999 .....	\$215,764,000
Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	205,668,000
Committee recommendation .....	205,668,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$205,668,000 for installment acquisition payments. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 enables GSA to enter into contractual arrangements for the construction of a backlog of approved but unfunded projects. The purchase contracts require the Government to make periodic payments on these facilities over varying periods until title is transferred to the Government. This activity provides for the payment of principal, interest, taxes, and other required obligations related to facilities acquired pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a).

## RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitation on availability, 1999 .....	\$2,583,261,000
Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	2,782,186,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,782,186,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$2,782,186,000 for rental of space. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate.

The General Services Administration is responsible for leasing general purpose space and land incident thereto for Federal agencies, except cases where the GSA has delegated its leasing authority (for example, the Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense). The GSA's policy is to lease privately owned buildings and land only when: (1) Federal space needs cannot be otherwise accommodated satisfactorily in existing Government-owned or leased space; (2) leasing proves to be more efficient than the construction or alteration of a Federal building; (3) construction or alteration is not warranted be-

cause requirements in the community are insufficient or are indefinite in scope or duration; or (4) completion of a new Federal building within a reasonable time cannot be assured.

#### NATIONAL TRACING CENTER

The Committee continues to urge the General Services Administration to work with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to provide the necessary expanded facilities to meet the chronic space needs at the National Tracing Center in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

#### BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 1999 .....	\$1,554,772,000
Limitation on availability, 2000 .....	1,590,183,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,590,183,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$1,590,183,000 for building operations. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate.

This activity provides for the operation of all Government-owned facilities under the jurisdiction of the GSA and building services in GSA-leased space where the terms of the lease do not require the lessor to furnish such services. Services included in building operations are cleaning, protection, maintenance, payments for utilities and fuel, grounds maintenance, and elevator operations. Other related supporting services include various real property management and staff support activities such as space acquisition and assignment; the moving of Federal agencies as a result of space alterations in order to provide better space utilization in existing buildings; onsite inspection of building services and operations accomplished by private contractors; and various highly specialized contract administration support functions.

The space, operations, and services referred to above are furnished by the GSA to its tenant agencies in return for payment of rent. Due to considerations unique to their operation, the GSA also provides varying levels of above-standard services in agency headquarter facilities, including those occupied by the Executive Office of the President, such as the east and west wings of the White House.

#### POLICY AND OPERATIONS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$109,594,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	122,158,000
Committee recommendation .....	120,198,000

<sup>1</sup> This amount includes the fiscal year 1999 supplemental funding.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$120,198,000 for salaries and expenses for the policy and operations of the General Services Administration. The Committee denies \$1,710,000 for electronic commerce and provides \$5,000,000 for the Rapid Service Valuation and Preparation (RSVP) Access Program.

The Committee provides full funding for Governmentwide policy and evaluation functions associated with asset management activi-

ties; utilization and donation of surplus personal property; Governmentwide and internal responsibilities related to automated data development, telecommunications, and information systems. The Office of Governmentwide Policy shall work cooperatively with other agencies to provide the leadership necessary to achieve the most cost-effective solutions for the delivery of administrative services.

#### CHILD CARE CENTERS

The Committee recommends that funds provided to the Office of Policy and Operations be used to issue and enforce regulations requiring any entity operating a child care center in a facility owned or leased by an executive agency to (1) comply with applicable State and local licensing requirements related to the provision of child care and (2) comply with center-based accreditation standards specified by the Administrator, if such a regulatory program is authorized.

#### FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING IN COLORADO SPRINGS

The Federal building located at 1520 Willamette Avenue in Colorado Springs, Colorado, is owned by GSA and is currently leased to the U.S. Air Force Space Command. It is the Committee's understanding that Space Command is moving ahead with options to vacate the facility. In the event that Space Command does not renew its lease and the facility becomes vacant and is deemed surplus, the Committee urges GSA to strongly consider the U.S. Olympic Committee's (USOC) need for additional space and to give priority to the USOC's request to gain title or acquire the property.

#### PER DIEM RATES

The Committee is concerned that the methodology used by the General Services Administration to develop the new per diem rates for the continental United States effective January 1, 1999, has resulted in the unjustified lowering of the rates throughout the country. The Committee is aware that GSA is currently reviewing the rates to determine if the modifications are warranted. The Committee urges GSA to continue its review, particularly of the Maryland counties, and directs GSA to implement any changes necessary to assure that the rates more accurately reflect the cost of travel by Federal workers.

#### VIRTUAL ARCHIVE STORAGE TERMINAL

Many agencies, such as the National Archives and Records Center, the United States Geological Service, and the United States Department of Agriculture, are looking to capture and archive domain specific electronic data; however, the volume exceeds their online capacities. The North Dakota State University has the capability to develop an online, multi-domain archive to combine data from many domains and provide tools to fuse, mine, and extract information important to the upper Great Plains region. By concentrating on a specific region rather than a data type or source, the volume problem can be ameliorated and new multi-disciplinary research can be enabled. As a result, the Committee has provided the

funds necessary to establish a Virtual Archive Storage Terminal (VAST) located at the North Dakota State University.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

GSA has in the past provided administrative and logistical support to the Olympics, Pan-American Games, and other international events. GSA performs these functions under authorities of the Department of the Army on a reimbursable basis. The Committee encourages GSA to assist the Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the Winter and Paralympic Games in 2002 as well as the 2001 World Police and Fire Games in Indiana.

Agricultural communities in North Dakota and other Plains States are experiencing adverse economic conditions which are multiplied by the devastating effects of de-population. It is believed that these conditions are leading to an increase in gang activities, drug and alcohol use, and domestic violence. A study of the causes, the impact, the effect, and the options for reversing this trend shall be undertaken by the universities of four states experiencing this problem, Montana, Iowa, Colorado and North Dakota.

The Committee directs GSA to work with the universities of these four states to assist in the development of a symposium to discuss the research and development requirements of a de-population study. It is further requested that GSA provide the appropriate administrative assistance required for this symposium.

#### STATE PATROL ELECTRONIC DATABASES

The Committee recommends that within the funding level provided for this account, up to \$500,000 be provided for the State Patrol Digital Distance Learning project to help the Nebraska State Patrol create computer-based training programs.

#### WEST HEATING PLANT AND COAL AND ASH HOUSE

The Committee is aware that the National Park Service has expressed interest in acquiring surplus property along Rock Creek Parkway currently owned by GSA. The National Park Service would like to designate the space known as the West Heating Plant and Coal and Ash House as open space for the residents of the District of Columbia. The Committee understands that there are remediation issues associated with the site and therefore, directs GSA to report to the Committee on Appropriations by March 31, 2000 on the cost of demolition of the existing structures, remediation of the property, and the estimated duration for this effort.

#### CENSUS BUREAU FACILITIES

The Committee is aware that the General Services Administration (GSA) is conducting a study of significant environmental problems at the U.S. Census Bureau facilities in Suitland, Maryland, and directs GSA to submit to the Committee a report, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, detailing the extent of all health and safety concerns associated with the Bureau facilities and a detailed plan for eliminating the hazards. The Committee is also aware that GSA is conducting a long-term study of the Census Bureau facilities and directs the GSA to garner the necessary infor-

mation and input from the Census Bureau and the Department of Commerce to be able to develop a long-term plan for the establishment of an improved, modern facility for the Census Bureau.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$32,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	33,917,000
Committee recommendation .....	33,858,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,858,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

The Office of Inspector General [OIG] implements in its entirety the provisions of the Inspector General Act.

Consistent with the Inspector General Act, the OIG has been given total responsibility for the audit and investigative functions of the agency. Its mission is to detect and investigate all instances of fraud and abuse and assure that proper corrective action is taken. The Office is also charged with the responsibility for reporting on waste, inefficiency, and mismanagement, and making recommendations for improvement.

Audit services provided by the OIG fall within two broad categories: audits of GSA contracts and internal audits, including inspections. Through the preaward and postaward auditing of GSA contracts, the OIG provides professional advice on accounting and financial matters related to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits deal with all facets of GSA operations.

Inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of GSA operations. The investigations program provides for the detection and investigation of illegal or unethical activities against GSA by its employees, vendors doing business with the agency, and by other individuals or groups of individuals.

The Inspector General Act also requires that the inspectors general move beyond their traditional role of detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse, to also assume responsibility for promoting economy and efficiency. The GSA Office of Inspector General has a unique role within the Federal structure in that its activities affect all Federal agencies and several State programs. The broadened mandate requires increased emphasis on more effective involvement with other governmental agencies, identification of systemic problems, participation in the design of new programs, review of proposed legislation and regulations, and employee awareness programs.

#### ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$2,241,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	2,241,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,241,000

The Committee recommends \$2,241,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents, which equals the budget request.

This program is authorized by the Former Presidents Act, Public Law 85-745 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), of August 25, 1958, as amended. It provides for an annual pension paid monthly to each former President and each widow of a former President; compensation for staff assistants employed by each former President; and funding for

office space, furnishings, and equipment as appropriate (defined under CG Decision B-114073, Mar. 8, 1961). The Supplemental Appropriations Act of October 21, 1968, Public Law 90-608, 82 Stat. 1192, allows for travel and related expenses for each former President and not to exceed two members of his staff. Title 39 U.S.C. 3214 authorizes a former President and widow to send all mail in the United States and its territories as franked mail. Under the Presidential Transition Act, section 3(a)(7), each former President may use penalty mail.

This appropriation provides for the pensions, office staffs, and related expenses for former Presidents Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush and for the pension and postal franking privileges for the widow of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Below is listed a detailed breakdown of the fiscal year 2000 funding:

#### ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Former Presidents				Widows	Total
	Ford	Carter	Reagan	Bush		
Personnel compensation .....	96	96	96	96	.....	384
Personnel benefits .....	24	5	24	39	.....	92
Benefits for former personnel: Pensions	152	152	152	152	20	628
Travel .....	50	2	26	57	.....	135
Rental payment to General Services Administration .....	99	93	285	138	.....	615
Communications, utilities, miscellaneous charges:						
Telephone .....	17	28	15	18	.....	78
Postage .....	2	22	10	12	2	48
Printing .....	3	8	14	8	.....	33
Other services .....	14	79	44	18	.....	155
Supplies and materials .....	9	10	20	9	.....	48
Equipment .....	5	9	3	8	.....	25
Total obligations .....	471	504	689	555	22	2,241

#### GSA GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 401 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to credit accounts with certain funds received from Government corporations.

Section 402 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to use funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Section 403 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to transfer funds within the Federal buildings fund for meeting program requirements.

Section 404 continues a provision which limits funding for courthouse construction which does not meet certain standards of a capital improvement plan.



Section 405 continues a provision which provides that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the requested rate.

Section 406 continues a provision which allows pilot information technology projects to be repaid from the information technology fund.

Section 407 continues a provision which authorizes GSA to pay claims up to \$250,000 from construction projects and acquisition of buildings.

Section 408 provides that funds for projects in Public Law 104-208 shall be available until expended as long as funds have been obligated in whole or in part.

Section 409 provides that the Administrator of General Services designate the Federal building located at 220 East Rosser Avenue in Bismarck, North Dakota as the William L. Guy Federal Building, Post Office and United States Courthouse.

Section 410 provides for the limitation on the availability of revenue in the Federal Buildings Fund.

The Committee did not include a new general provision regarding upgrading the position of Director of the Consumer Information Center to a Senior Executive Service position. The Committee is aware that the Office of Personnel Management is currently reviewing agency requests for SES slots which would become effective in calendar year 2000. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA to request that OPM conduct a review of the CIC Director position to determine whether such an upgrade is appropriate, and to increase the number of SES positions assigned to GSA if such an upgrade is recommended.

#### MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 1999 .....	
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	\$3,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,494,000

Public Law 102-259 established the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Trust Fund. General Fund payments to that fund are invested in Treasury securities. Interest earnings from the investments are used to carry out the activities of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation. The Foundation awards scholarships, fellowships, and grants and funds activities of the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy.

#### MORRIS K. UDALL ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$4,250,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	1,250,000
Committee recommendation .....	

The Committee is sympathetic to the proposal to capitalize a fund providing for environmental conflict resolution and training. However, given the competing demands on limited funds, the Committee cannot recommend funding the initiative at this time.

## MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$25,805,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	27,586,000
Committee recommendation .....	27,422,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,422,000 for the Merit Systems Protection Board.

The Merit Systems Protection Board is an independent, quasi-judicial agency, charged by Congress with protecting the integrity of Federal merit systems against partisan political and other prohibited personnel practices, ensuring adequate protection for employees against abuses by agency management, and requiring executive branch agencies to make employment decisions based on individual merit. This mission is carried out principally by: (1) adjudicating employee appeals of agency personnel actions, such as removals, suspensions, and demotions; (2) adjudicating actions brought by the special counsel involving alleged abuses of the merit systems; (3) adjudicating actions brought under the Whistleblower Protection Act; (4) ordering compliance with final orders where necessary; (5) conducting special studies of the civil service and other merit systems in the executive branch to determine whether they are free of prohibited personnel practices; (6) analyzing and reporting on the significant actions of the Office of Personnel Management [OPM]; and (7) reviewing regulations issued by OPM to ensure they do not require or result in the commission of a prohibited personnel practice.

## LIMITATION

## (TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$2,430,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	2,430,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,430,000

The Committee has recommended a limitation of \$2,430,000 on the amount to be transferred from the civil service retirement and disability fund to the Board to cover administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals cases. This amount equals the budget request.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$224,614,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	186,452,000
Committee recommendation .....	179,738,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$179,738,000 for Operating Expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee had to decline the following: \$5,000,000 to declassify records, \$527,000 to develop an agency-wide system for collecting performance data, and \$527,000 for an electronic system covering phases of preparing Federal Register documents.

The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency on April 1, 1985. This appropriation provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Government's archives and records, operation of Presidential libraries, grants for historical publications, and for the review for declassification of all security classified information.

*Records center.*—The records center activity provides for the accessioning, storage, reference service, and disposal of the semiactive and noncurrent records of Federal agencies through a nationwide system of 14 records centers. Significant savings result from use of low-cost records storage and the efficient and timely disposal of nonpermanent records.

*Archives and related services.*—This activity provides for selecting, preserving, describing, and making available to the general public, scholars, and Federal agencies, the permanently valuable historical records of the Federal Government and the historical material in Presidential libraries, related publications and exhibit programs, and the appraisal of all Federal records. It also provides for the publication of the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations, the U.S. Statutes at Large, Presidential documents, and for a program to improve the quality of regulations and the public's access to them. It also provides for the systematic review of all classified records in the National Archives which are over 30 years old, except intelligence and cryptological materials dated after 1945, which are to be reviewed when 50 years old.

*Program direction.*—This activity provides for general direction and program support for all programs assigned to the National Archives and Records Administration [NARA]. Direction is provided by the Archivist, his staff, and the Office of Management and Administration.

#### ARCHIVES FACILITIES REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$11,325,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	13,518,000
Committee recommendation .....	21,518,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,518,000.

This account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide, and for providing adequate storage for archival holdings nationwide. It will better enable the National Archives to provide adequate storage for holdings, to maintain its facilities in proper condition for public visitors, researchers, and employees in NARA facilities, and to maintain the structural integrity of the buildings.

#### REAGAN LIBRARY

The Committee has provided \$8,000,000 within this appropriation for the repair, alteration, and improvements of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum in Simi Valley, California.

#### RECORDS CENTER REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 1999 .....	
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	\$22,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	22,000,000

The Committee recommends \$22,000,000 for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to establish a Records Center Revolving Fund. The National Archives Records Center Revolving Fund will change the NARA records center operations from being funded on an appropriated basis, to being funded on a self-sufficient funding basis providing services on a standard price basis to Federal agency customers, without further appropriation from Congress. The appropriation to the Fund is for one time startup costs for equipment and expenses necessary to provide for storage and related services for all pre-archival Federal records which are stored at Federal National and Regional Records Centers. Future funds will be obtained from Federal agencies paying user fees for storage of records.

The Committee directs the National Archives and Records Administration to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the operation of the revolving fund. The report should also include a list of Federal agencies that are delinquent in paying the requested fees for storage of their records and related services.

#### NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

##### GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	6,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	6,250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,250,000. This amount is above the budget request and \$3,750,000 below the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. The Committee rescinds \$3,800,000 for the grant to the Center for Jewish History. The Committee provides an additional \$250,000 to the Fort Buford reconstruction project. These funds will be used to provide for planning and design of the reconstruction of this Fort which is an important Lewis and Clark 'Corps of Discovery' site.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission [NHPRC] reviews and recommends project grants to Federal and State governments and private nonprofit institutions, chiefly universities and research libraries. It makes plans, estimates, and recommendations for the publication of important historical documents and works with various public and private institutions in collecting, editing, and publishing papers significant to the history of the United States. The Commission is composed of members appointed by, and representing, the President, Congress, Supreme Court, executive agencies, and historical and archival societies.

##### FOUNDING FATHERS' PAPERS

The Committee is pleased with the decision by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to restore top level priority in its strategic plan for projects to publish the papers of America's Founding Fathers.

## OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$8,492,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	9,114,000
Committee recommendation .....	9,071,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,071,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Government Ethics in fiscal year 2000.

Public Law 100-598 authorized the establishment of the Office of Government Ethics as an independent executive branch agency separate and apart from the Office of Personnel Management beginning October 1, 1989.

The Office of Government Ethics functions primarily in six areas, pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. Those areas are:

- Regulatory authority for conflict of interest and postemployment statutes, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure programs throughout the executive branch;
- Public financial disclosure review and certification for all advice and consent Presidential appointees, and the monitoring of ethics agreements which are executed incident to that review to prevent ethics violations;
- Education and training to promote understanding among agency ethics officials and employees, as well as the general public;
- Guidance and interpretation concerning the conflict of interest statutes, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure, through advisory opinions, telephone advice, and consultation with agency ethics officials;
- Enforcement by monitoring and auditing agency ethics programs, and ordering corrective action where appropriate; and
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of ethics laws and regulations, as well as agency implementation.

## OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$85,350,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	91,584,000
Committee recommendation .....	91,584,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$91,584,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Personnel Management. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The Office of Personnel Management's primary responsibilities include the Employment Service, Executive Resources, Investigations Service, Workforce Compensation and Performance, Workforce Relations, and the Merit Systems oversight and effectiveness programs. OPM also has administrative responsibility for the President's Commission on White House Fellowships, the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, and parts of the Voting Rights Program.

The Committee has funded the initiatives requested by the administration, as outlined in the budget justification, plus the func-

tions and personnel transferred from the General Accounting Office, subsequent to enactment of Public Law 104-53.

#### VOTING RIGHTS ACT

The Committee continues to include a provision requested by the administration to allow Federal employees acting as Voting Rights Act observers to receive per diem at their permanent duty station. This provision makes it feasible for these observers to work in local areas and allow the Government to discontinue the practice of recruiting observers from distant locations and assuming the per diem, as well as travel costs.

#### SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE REVIEW

The Committee is aware of the request to upgrade the position of Director of the Consumer Information Center, an agency within the General Services Administration, to a Senior Executive Service position. The Committee understands that OPM is currently reviewing agency requests for SES slots which would become effective in calendar year 2000. The Committee has directed GSA to request that OPM conduct a review of the CIC Director position to determine whether this upgrade is appropriate. The Committee also directs OPM to conduct this review expeditiously so that an increase in the number of SES positions assigned to GSA can be accomplished if the upgrade is warranted.

#### LIMITATION

##### (TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 1999 .....	\$91,236,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	95,486,000
Committee recommendation .....	95,486,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$95,486,000. This amount equals the budget request.

These funds will be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management to cover administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$960,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	960,000
Committee recommendation .....	960,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$960,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in fiscal year 2000. This amount equals the budget estimate.

The Office of Inspector General was established as a statutory entity under the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100-504, effective April 16, 1989. The Office of Inspector General is charged with establishing policies for conducting and coordinating efforts which promote economy, efficiency, and integrity in the Office of Personnel Management's activities which prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in the agency's programs. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting offi-

cials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal agency audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations, including financial statements. Evaluation and inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review the operations of health and life insurance carriers, health care providers, and insurance subscribers. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. Administrative sanctions debar from participation in the health insurance program those health care providers whose conduct may pose a threat to the financial integrity of the program itself or to the well-being of insurance program enrollees.

(LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 1999 .....	\$9,145,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	9,645,000
Committee recommendation .....	9,645,000

The Committee recommends a limitation on transfers from the trust funds in support of the Office of Inspector General activities totaling \$9,645,000 for fiscal year 2000, as requested. This amount equals the budget estimate.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH  
BENEFITS

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$4,654,146,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	5,105,482,000
Committee recommendation .....	5,105,482,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,105,482,000 for Government payments for annuitants, employees health benefits. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

This appropriation funds the Government's share of health benefit costs for annuitants and survivors who no longer have an agency to contribute the employer's share. The Office of Personnel Management requests the appropriation necessary to pay this contribution to the employees health benefits fund and the retired employees health benefits fund. These revolving trust funds are available for: (1) the payment of subscription charges to approved carriers for the cost of health benefits protection; (2) contributions for qualified retired employees and survivors who carry private health insurance under the Retired Employees Health Benefits Program; and (3) the payment of expenses incurred by the Office of Personnel Management in the administration of these programs.

This appropriation also provides financing for the Government's share of health benefit costs for annuitants and survivors covered under the Retired Employees Health Benefits Program. Public Law 96-156 provides for increased Government contributions toward the subscription charge for health coverage, tied to increases in the cost of part B (medical) of Medicare, for those annuitants who retired prior to July 1, 1960.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE  
INSURANCE

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$34,576,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	36,207,000
Committee recommendation .....	36,207,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$36,207,000 for the Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance in fiscal year 2000. This amount equals the budget request.

Public Law 96-427, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1980 requires that all employees under the age of 65 who separate from the Federal Government for purposes of retirement on or after January 1, 1990, continue to make contributions toward their basic life insurance coverage after retirement until they reach the age of 65. These retirees will contribute two-thirds of the cost of the basic life insurance premium, identical to the amount contributed by active Federal employees for basic life insurance coverage. As with the active Federal employees, the Government is required to contribute one-third of the cost of the premium for basic coverage. OPM, acting as the payroll office on behalf of Federal retirees, has requested, and the Committee has provided, the funding necessary to make the required Government contribution associated with annuitants' postretirement life insurance coverage.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$8,703,180,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	9,120,872,000
Committee recommendation .....	9,120,872,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,120,872,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate.

The civil service retirement and disability fund was established in 1920 to administer the financing and payment of annuities to retired Federal employees and their survivors. The fund covers the operation of the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees' Retirement System.

The payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund consists of an appropriation and a permanent indefinite authorization to pay the Government's share of retirement costs as defined in the Civil Service Retirement Amendments of 1969 (Public Law 91-93), the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-335), and the Civil Service Retirement Spouse Equity Act of 1985 (Public Law 98-615). The payment is made directly from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury, and is in addition to appropriated funds that will be contributed from agency budgets in fiscal year 2000.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$8,720,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	9,740,000
Committee recommendation .....	9,689,000



The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,689,000 for the Office of Special Counsel.

The Office of the Special Counsel (OCS) is charged with enforcement of certain provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–454 and 5 U.S.C. 1204–1208). The statute requires OSC to investigate and, if warranted, prosecute: all allegations of prohibited personnel practices, including reprisal for protected disclosures of information; prohibited political activity; arbitrary or capricious withholding of information under the Freedom of Information Act; involvement of any employee in any prohibited discrimination found by any court or appropriate administrative authority; and any other activity prohibited by civil service law, rule, or regulation. OSC also provides a safe channel for disclosure of information evidencing waste, fraud, and abuse and referral of such information to agencies.

## U.S. TAX COURT

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999 .....	\$32,765,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	36,489,000
Committee recommendation .....	34,179,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,179,000 for the U.S. Tax Court. The Committee denies \$1,240,000 for new requirements.

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body in the legislative branch under article I of the Constitution of the United States. The court is composed of a chief judge and 18 judges. Decisions by the court are reviewable by the U.S. Courts of Appeals and, if certiorari is granted, by the Supreme Court.

In their judicial duties the judges are assisted by senior judges, who participate in the adjudication of regular cases, and by special trial judges, who hear small tax cases and certain regular cases assigned to them by the chief judge.

The court conducts trial sessions throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska.

The U.S. Tax Court hears and decides cases involving Federal income, estate and gift tax deficiencies, and excise taxes relating to public charities, private foundations, qualified pension plans, real estate investment trusts, and windfall profit tax on domestic crude oil. It also renders declaratory judgments regarding the qualification or continuing qualification (including revocations of rulings on the exemptions) of retirement plans.

The Tax Court has jurisdiction to render declaratory judgments with respect to exempt organization status determinations pursuant to section 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code, and to enter declaratory judgments on the tax treatment of interest on proposed issues of Government obligations. In addition, the court has jurisdiction over actions to restrain disclosure and to obtain additional disclosure with respect to public inspection of written determinations issued by the Internal Revenue Service, and actions to compel the disclosure of the identity of third-party contacts relating to written determinations made by the Internal Revenue Service.

For fiscal year 2000, the court proposes a trial program of 600 weeks consisting of 264 weeks of trial sessions assigned to Special Trial Judges, and 100 weeks of lengthy special sessions. This represents an increase of 260 weeks over fiscal year 1999.

## STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

Traditionally, the Treasury and General Government appropriation bill has included general provisions which govern both the activities of the agencies covered by the bill, and, in some cases, activities of agencies, programs, and general government activities that are not covered by the bill. Those general provisions that are Governmentwide in scope are contained in title VI of this bill.

The bill contains a number of general provisions that have been carried in this bill for years and which are routine in nature and scope. General provisions in the bill are explained under this section of the report. Those general provisions that deal with a single agency only are shown immediately following that particular agency's or department's appropriation accounts in the bill. Those general provisions that address activities or directives affecting all of the agencies covered in this bill are contained in title V of the bill.

## TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### THIS ACT

Section 501 continues a provision which limits the use of appropriated funds to the current fiscal year.

Section 502 continues a provision regarding consultant services.

Section 503 continues a provision which prohibits the use of funds to engage in activities which would prohibit in the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 504 continues a provision which prohibits the transfer of control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Section 505 continues the provision concerning the employment rights of Federal employees who return to their civilian jobs after assignment with the Armed Forces.

Section 506 continues a provision which requires compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 507 continues a provision which states the sense of Congress regarding notice and purchase of American-made products.

Section 508 continues a provision which prohibits an individual from eligibility for Government contracts if a court determines that individual has intentionally fraudulently affixed a “Made in America” label to any product non-American made.

Section 509 continues a provision which provides up to 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for authorized purposes in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

Section 510 continues a provision which prohibits the Executive Office of the President from using appropriated funds to request FBI background investigation reports.

Section 511 directs Director of the Office of Management and Budget to prepare and submit to Congress six months after the date of enactment an inventory of Federal grant programs.

## TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 601 continues a provision authorizing agencies to pay travel costs of the families of Federal employees on foreign duty to return to the United States in the event of death or a life threatening illness of an employee.

Section 602 continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 603 continues a provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government.

Section 604 continues a provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 605 continues a provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental United States.

Section 606 continues a provision ensuring that agencies will have authority to pay the General Services Administration bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 607 continues a provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 608 continues a provision providing that funds may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 609 continues a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to pay the salary of any nominee after the Senate voted not to approve the nomination.

Section 610 continues a provision precluding interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 611 continues a provision authorizing the Postal Service to employ guards.

Section 612 continues a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Section 613 continues a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 614 continues a provision limiting the amount that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 615 continues provision prohibiting the expenditure of appropriated funds for the acquisition of additional law enforcement training facilities without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations to allow the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to obtain temporary use of additional facilities for

training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

Section 616 continues a provision permitting interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives, which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Section 617 continues a provision requiring agencies to certify that a schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 618 continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment.

Section 619 continues a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for travel expenses not directly related to official governmental duties.

Section 620 continues a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds in this or any other act to acquire information technology which does not comply with part 39.106 (year 2000 compliance) of the Federal acquisition regulations.

Section 621 continues a provision which prohibits the U.S. Customs Service from allowing the importation of products produced by forced or indentured child labor.

Section 622 continues a provision which prohibits the use of funds to prevent Federal employees from communicating with Congress or to take disciplinary or personnel actions against employees for such communication.

Section 623 makes permanent a provision to promote protection of Federal law enforcement officers who intervene in certain situations.

Section 624 continues a provision requiring the President to certify that persons responsible for administering the Drug Free Workplace Program are not themselves the subject of random drug testing.

Section 625 continues a provision which prohibits training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 626 continues a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of agreements in certain nondisclosure policies unless certain provisions are included in the policies.

Section 627 continues a provision which prohibits use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

Section 628 continues a provision which requires the Office of Management and Budget to do an accounting statement and associated report on the cumulative costs and benefits of Federal regulatory programs.

Section 629 continues a provision which prohibits use of appropriated funds by an agency to provide Federal employees home address to labor organizations.

Section 630 continues a provision which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish standards for explosives detection canines.

Section 631 continues a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds to provide nonpublic information such as mailing

or telephone lists to any person or organization outside of the Government.

Section 632 continues a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized by Congress.

Section 633 continues a provision directing agencies employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 634 makes technical modifications and continues a provision regarding contraceptive coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE  
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill “which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.”

The Committee recommends the following appropriations which lack authorization:

Department of the Treasury:

Departmental Offices:

Salaries and expenses, \$133,168,000

Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program, \$35,561,000

Treasury Building and annex, repair and restoration, \$15,000,000

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, salaries and expenses, \$27,681,000

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:

Salaries and expenses, \$80,114,000

Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses, \$21,611,000

Financial Management Service, salaries and expenses, \$200,054,000

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:

Salaries and expenses, \$569,225,000

U.S. Customs Service:

Salaries and expenses, \$1,670,747,000

Operation and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs, \$108,688,000

Internal Revenue Service:

Processing, assistance, and management, \$3,291,945,000

Tax law enforcement, \$3,305,090,000

Information systems, \$1,450,100,000

Executive Office of the President:

The White House Office, salaries and expenses, \$52,444,000

Executive Residence at the White House, operating expenses, \$9,260,000

Special Assistance to the President, salaries and expenses, \$3,617,000

Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and expenses, \$3,840,000

National Security Council, salaries and expenses, \$6,997,000



Office of Administration, salaries and expenses,  
 \$39,198,000  
 Office of Management and Budget, salaries and ex-  
 penses, \$63,495,000  
 Office of National Drug Control Policy, salaries and ex-  
 penses, \$21,963,000  
 Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, salaries and ex-  
 penses, \$31,100,000  
 Counternarcotics research and development projects,  
 \$2,100,000  
 High-intensity drug trafficking areas, \$188,277,000  
 State and local drug control activities, \$96,021,000  
 Federal agency drug control activities, \$92,256,000  
 Federal Election Commission, salaries and expenses,  
 \$38,175,000  
 Federal Labor Relations Authority, salaries and expenses,  
 \$23,681,000  
 General Services Administration, Federal buildings fund,  
 limitations on availability of revenue:  
     Repairs and alterations, \$624,869,000  
     Nationwide:  
         Chlorofluorcarbons program, \$16,000,000  
         Basic repairs and alterations, \$350,000,000  
     Policy and operations, salaries and expenses, \$120,198,000  
     Merit Systems Protection Board, salaries and expenses,  
     \$27,422,000  
     National Historical Publications and Records Commission,  
     \$6,250,000  
     Office of Special Counsel, salaries and expenses, \$9,689,000  
     U.S. Tax Court, salaries and expenses, \$34,179,000

#### COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the Committee ordered reported en bloc, S. 1282, an original Treasury and General Government Appropriations bill, 2000, and S. 1283, an original District of Columbia Appropriations bill, 2000, and an original Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, 2000, each subject to amendment and each subject to its budget allocations, by a recorded vote of 28–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Stevens	
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. Specter	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Bond	
Mr. Gorton	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Shelby	
Mr. Gregg	
Mr. Bennett	
Mr. Campbell	

Mr. Craig  
 Mrs. Hutchison  
 Mr. Kyl  
 Mr. Byrd  
 Mr. Inouye  
 Mr. Hollings  
 Mr. Leahy  
 Mr. Lautenberg  
 Mr. Harkin  
 Ms. Mikulski  
 Mr. Reid  
 Mr. Kohl  
 Mrs. Murray  
 Mr. Dorgan  
 Mrs. Feinstein  
 Mr. Durbin

#### COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

#### **TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE**

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **PART IV—JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **CHAPTER 87—DISTRICT COURTS; VENUE**

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **§ 1391. Venue generally**

(a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) A civil action against a foreign state as defined in section 1603(a) of this title may be brought—

(1) in any judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a

substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated;

(2) in any judicial district in which the vessel or cargo of a foreign state is situated, if the claim is asserted under section 1605(b) of this title;

(3) in any judicial district in which the agency or instrumentality is licensed to do business or is doing business, if the action is brought against an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state as defined in section [1603(b)] 1603(b)(1) of this title; or

(4) in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia if the action is brought against a foreign state or political subdivision thereof.

\* \* \* \* \*

## CHAPTER 97—JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITIES OF FOREIGN STATES

\* \* \* \* \*

### § 1603. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(a) \* \* \*

[(b) An “agency or instrumentality of a foreign state” means any entity—]

(b) *An ‘agency or instrumentality of a foreign state’ means—*

(1) *any entity—*

[(1)] (A) which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and

[(2)] (B) which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, or a majority of whose shares or other ownership interest is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, and

[(3)] (C) which is neither a citizen of a State of the United States as defined in section 1332 (c) and (d) of this title, nor created under the laws of any third country[.] ;  
*and*

(2) *for purposes of sections 1605(a)(7) and 1610 (a)(7) and (f), any entity as defined under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), and subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) shall not apply.*

\* \* \* \* \*

### § 1610. Exceptions to the immunity from attachment or execution

(a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(f)(1)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to section 208(f) of the Foreign Missions Act (22 U.S.C. 4308(f)), and except as provided in subparagraph (B), any property with respect to which financial transactions are prohibited or regulated pursuant to section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)), section 620(a) of the Foreign As-

sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. § 2370(a)), sections 202 and 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1702), or any other proclamation, order, regulation, or license issued pursuant thereto, shall be subject to execution or attachment in aid of execution of any judgment relating to a claim for which a foreign state [(including any agency or instrumentality or such state)] *(including any agency or instrumentality of such state)* claiming such property is not immune under section 1605(a)(7).

(B) \* \* \*

(C) *Notwithstanding any other provision of law, moneys due from or payable by the United States (including any agency, subdivision or instrumentality thereof) to any state against which a judgment is pending under section 1605(a)(7) shall be subject to attachment and execution, in like manner and to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.*

(2)(A) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(3)(A) *Subject to subparagraph (B), upon determining on an asset-by-asset basis that a waiver is necessary in the national security interest, the President may waive this subsection in connection with (and prior to the enforcement of) any judicial order directing attachment in aid of execution or execution against the principal office of a foreign mission to the United States used for diplomatic or related purposes, or any funds held by or in the name of such foreign mission determined by the President to be necessary to satisfy actual operating expenses of such principal office.*

(B) *A waiver under this paragraph shall not apply to—*

*(i) the principal office of a foreign mission if such office has been used for any nondiplomatic purpose (including as commercial rental property) by either the foreign state or by the United States, or to the proceeds of such nondiplomatic purpose; or*

*(ii) if any asset of such principal office is sold or otherwise transferred for value to a third party, the proceeds of such sale or transfer.*

\* \* \* \* \*

# OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999, PUBLIC LAW 105–277

## DIVISION A—OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS

\* \* \* \* \*

### SEC. 101\* \* \*

(h) For programs, projects or activities in the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

\* \* \* \* \*

## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 117. EXCEPTION TO IMMUNITY FROM ATTACHMENT OR EXECUTION. (a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

[(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the requirements of this section in the interest of national security.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

## DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 627. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—[Notwithstanding] *Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act and thereafter, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law relating to tort liability, a law enforcement officer shall be construed to be acting within the scope of his or her office or employment, if the officer takes reasonable action, including the use of force, to—*

## BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.  
308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in 2000: Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government:				
General purpose discretionary .....	13,060	13,204	13,817	<sup>1</sup> 13,708
Violent crime reduction fund .....	194	194	128	128
Mandatory .....	14,385	14,533	14,394	14,395
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2000 .....	.....	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 24,685
2001 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,916
2002 .....	.....	.....	.....	311
2003 .....	.....	.....	.....	159
2004 and future year .....	.....	.....	.....	75
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2000 in bill .....				
	NA	.....	NA	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

Note.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for earned income tax credit compliance and in accordance with section 314(b)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will file a revised section 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$144,000,000 in budget authority and \$146,000,000 in outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</b>					
Departmental Offices .....	123,151	134,630	133,168	+ 10,017	- 1,462
Salaries and expenses:					
Counterdrug (emergency funding) .....	1,500	.....	.....	- 1,500	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	1,238	.....	.....	- 1,238	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	1,890	.....	.....	- 1,890	.....
Automation enhancement:					
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	37,403	.....	.....	- 37,403	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	2,762	.....	.....	- 2,762	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	12,500	.....	.....	- 12,500	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	6,731	.....	.....	- 6,731	.....
Department-wide systems and capital investments programs .....	28,690	53,561	35,561	+ 6,871	- 18,000
Office of Inspector General .....	30,678	32,017	30,483	- 195	- 1,534
Inspector General for Tax Administration .....	.....	112,207	111,340	+ 111,340	- 867
Treasury Buildings and Annex Repair and Restoration .....	27,000	23,000	15,000	- 12,000	- 8,000
(Delay in obligation) .....	(- 27,000)	.....	.....	(+ 27,000)	.....
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network .....	24,000	28,418	27,681	+ 3,681	- 737
Violent Crime Reduction Programs:					
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms .....	3,000	3,000	17,847	+ 14,847	+ 14,847
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network .....	1,400	1,263	1,863	+ 463	+ 600
Interagency crime and drug enforcement .....	24,000	49,716	28,366	+ 4,366	- 21,350
United States Secret Service .....	22,628	3,196	21,950	- 678	+ 18,754
ONDOP .....	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000	.....
Gang Resistance Education and Training: Grants .....	13,000	10,000	13,000	.....	+ 3,000
United States Customs Service .....	65,472	64,952	52,774	- 12,698	- 12,178

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Federal Drug Control Programs: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program .....	1,500	.....	.....	- 1,500	.....
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center .....	.....	.....	9,200	+ 9,200	+ 9,200
Federal Drug Control Programs: Special forfeiture fund .....	.....	.....	49,000	+ 49,000	+ 49,000
Total, Violent Crime Reduction Programs .....	132,000	132,127	194,000	+ 62,000	+ 61,873
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	71,923	86,846	80,114	+ 8,191	- 6,732
Antiterrorism (emergency funding) .....	3,548	.....	.....	- 3,548	.....
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses .....	34,760	21,000	21,611	- 13,149	+ 611
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center .....	110,231	107,846	101,725	- 8,506	- 6,121
Interagency Law Enforcement: Interagency crime and drug enforce- ment .....	51,900	26,184	.....	- 51,900	- 26,184
Financial Management Service .....	196,490	202,670	200,054	+ 3,564	- 2,616
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	6,000	.....	.....	- 6,000	.....
Federal Financing Bank (debt liquidation) .....	(3,317,960)	.....	.....	(- 3,317,960)	.....
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	546,074	584,859	569,225	+ 23,151	- 15,634
(Delay in obligation) .....	(- 2,206)	.....	.....	(+ 2,206)	.....
Rescission .....	- 4,500	.....	.....	+ 4,500	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	2,665	.....	.....	- 2,665	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	3,530	.....	.....	- 3,530	.....



Laboratory facilities and headquarters .....		15,000			— 15,000
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms .....	552,769	599,959	569,225	+ 16,456	— 30,634
United States Customs Service:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	1,642,565	1,720,370	1,670,747	+ 28,182	— 49,623
(Delay in obligation) .....	(— 9,500)			(+ 9,500)	
Counterdrug (emergency funding) .....	106,300			— 106,300	
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	10,200			— 10,200	
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	1,701			— 1,701	
Subtotal .....	1,760,766	1,720,370	1,670,747	— 90,019	— 49,623
Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs .....	113,688	109,413	108,688	— 5,000	— 725
Counterdrug (emergency funding) .....	162,700			— 162,700	
Subtotal .....	276,388	109,413	108,688	— 167,700	— 725
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected) .....	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Offsetting receipts .....		— 2,000	— 2,000	— 2,000	
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection .....	3,000		3,000		+ 3,000
Customs facilities, construction, improvements and related expenses (Counterdrug emergency funding) .....	7,000			— 7,000	
Total, United States Customs Service .....	2,049,154	1,829,783	1,782,435	— 266,719	— 47,348
Bureau of the Public Debt .....	172,100	177,819	176,983	+ 4,883	— 836
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	1,000			— 1,000	
Payment of government losses in shipment .....		1,000	1,000	+ 1,000	
Internal Revenue Service:					
Processing, Assistance, and Management .....	3,086,208	3,312,535	3,291,945	+ 205,737	— 20,590
(Delay in obligation) .....	(— 130,000)			(+ 130,000)	
Tax Law Enforcement .....	3,164,189	3,336,838	3,305,090	+ 140,901	— 31,748
Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative .....	143,000	144,000	144,000	+ 1,000	
Information Systems .....	1,265,456	1,455,401	1,450,100	+ 184,644	— 5,301
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	483,000			— 483,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	22,312	.....	.....	- 22,312	.....
Information technology investments .....	211,000	.....	.....	- 211,000	.....
(Delay in obligation) .....	( - 211,000)	.....	.....	( + 211,000)	.....
Net total, Internal Revenue Service .....	8,375,165	8,248,774	8,191,135	- 184,030	- 57,639
United States Secret Service:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	600,302	661,312	638,816	+ 38,514	- 22,496
(Delay in obligation) .....	( - 5,000)	.....	.....	( + 5,000)	.....
Antiterrorism (emergency funding) .....	80,808	.....	.....	- 80,808	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	3,000	.....	.....	- 3,000	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	695	.....	.....	- 695	.....
Acquisition, Construction, Improvement, and Related Expenses .....	8,068	4,923	4,923	- 3,145	.....
Total, United States Secret Service .....	692,873	666,235	643,739	- 49,134	- 22,496
Net total, title I, Department of the Treasury .....	12,637,225	12,376,130	12,213,529	- 423,696	- 162,601
Appropriations .....	(11,673,742)	(12,376,130)	(12,213,529)	( + 539,787)	( - 162,601)
Emergency funding .....	(963,483)	.....	.....	( - 963,483)	.....
TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE					
Payments to the Postal Service					
Payments to the Postal Service Fund .....	100,195	93,436	29,000	- 71,195	- 64,436
(Delay in obligation) .....	( - 71,195)	.....	.....	( + 71,195)	.....

Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2001 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	100,195	93,436	64,436	+ 64,436	+ 64,436
TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President and the White House Office:					
Compensation of the President .....	250	250	250		
Salaries and Expenses .....	52,344	52,444	52,444	+ 100	
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses .....	8,691	9,260	9,260	+ 569	
White House Repair and Restoration .....		810	810	+ 810	
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	3,512	3,617	3,617	+ 105	
Operating expenses .....	334	345	345	+ 11	
Council of Economic Advisers .....	3,666	3,840	3,840	+ 174	
Office of Policy Development .....	4,032	4,032	4,032		
National Security Council .....	6,806	6,997	6,997		
Office of Administration .....	28,350	39,198	39,198	+ 191	
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	12,200			+ 10,848	
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	7,666			— 12,200	
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	9,925			— 7,666	
Office of Management and Budget .....	60,617	63,495	63,495	— 9,925	
Office of National Drug Control Policy .....	48,042	43,133	21,963	+ 2,878	
Counterdrug (emergency funding) .....	1,200			— 26,079	
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center .....				— 1,200	
Unanticipated Needs .....	1,000	1,000	31,100	+ 31,100	
Emergency funding .....	30,000			— 1,000	
Rescission .....	— 10,000			— 30,000	
Federal Drug Control Programs: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program .....					
Special forfeiture fund .....	184,977	185,777	188,277	+ 3,300	+ 2,500
Counterdrug (emergency funding) .....	214,500	225,300	127,500	— 87,000	— 97,800
Counterdrug (emergency funding) .....	2,000			— 2,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President and Funds Ap- propriated to the President .....	670,112	639,498	553,128	- 116,984	- 86,370
Appropriations .....	(607,121)	(639,498)	(553,128)	(- 53,993)	(- 86,370)
Emergency funding .....	(62,991)	.....	.....	(- 62,991)	.....
TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Dis- abled .....	2,464	2,674	2,657	+ 193	- 17
Federal Election Commission .....	36,500	38,516	38,175	+ 1,675	- 341
Counterdrug (emergency funding) .....	243	.....	.....	- 243	.....
Federal Labor Relations Authority .....	22,586	23,828	23,681	+ 1,095	- 147
General Services Administration:					
Federal Buildings Fund:					
Appropriation .....	450,018	.....	.....	- 450,018	.....
Limitations on availability of revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities .....	(492,190)	(102,194)	(76,979)	(- 415,211)	(- 25,215)
Rescission (Public Law 104-208) .....	.....	.....	(- 20,782)	(- 20,782)	(- 20,782)
Repairs and alterations .....	(668,031)	(664,869)	(624,869)	(- 43,162)	(- 40,000)
(Delay in obligation) .....	(- 161,500)	.....	.....	(+ 161,500)	.....
Installment acquisition payments .....	(215,764)	(205,668)	(205,668)	(- 10,096)	.....
Rental of space .....	(2,583,261)	(2,782,186)	(2,782,186)	(+ 198,925)	.....
(Delay in obligation) .....	(- 15,000)	.....	.....	(+ 15,000)	.....
Building Operations .....	(1,554,772)	(1,590,183)	(1,590,183)	(+ 35,411)	.....
(Delay in obligation) .....	(- 68,000)	.....	.....	(+ 68,000)	.....

Repayment of Debt .....	(91,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(+ 9,000)	.....
Total, Federal Buildings Fund .....	450,018	.....	.....	- 450,018	.....
(Limitations) .....	(5,605,018)	(5,445,100)	(5,359,103)	(- 245,915)	(- 85,997)
Policy and Operations .....	109,594	122,158	120,198	+ 10,604	- 1,960
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	12,701	.....	.....	- 12,701	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	4,800	.....	.....	- 4,800	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	5,002	.....	.....	- 5,002	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	18,796	.....	.....	- 18,796	.....
Office of Inspector General .....	32,000	33,917	33,858	+ 1,858	- 59
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents .....	2,241	2,241	2,241	.....	.....
Supplemental general provision (Public Law 160-31) .....	1,700	.....	.....	- 1,700	.....
Total, General Services Administration .....	636,852	158,316	156,297	- 480,555	- 2,019
Merit Systems Protection Board:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	25,805	27,586	27,422	+ 1,617	- 164
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	66	.....	.....	- 66	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses) .....	(2,430)	(2,430)	(2,430)	.....	.....
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Archives and Records Administration:					
Operating expenses .....	4,250	3,000	1,494	+ 1,494	- 1,506
(Delay in obligation) .....	.....	1,250	.....	- 4,250	- 1,250
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	224,614	186,452	179,738	- 44,876	- 6,714
Reduction of debt .....	(- 7,861)	.....	.....	(+ 7,861)	.....
Repairs and Restoration .....	6,662	.....	.....	- 6,662	.....
National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Grants program .....	- 4,012	- 5,598	- 5,598	- 1,586	.....
(Delay in obligation) .....	11,325	13,518	21,518	+ 10,193	+ 8,000
Rescission .....	10,000	6,000	6,250	- 3,750	+ 250
Records Center Revolving Fund .....	(- 4,000)	.....	.....	(+ 4,000)	.....
Total, National Archives and Records Administration .....	248,589	222,372	220,108	- 28,481	- 2,264

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
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[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of Government Ethics .....	8,492	9,114	9,071	+ 579	- 43
Office of Personnel Management:					
Salaries and Expenses .....	85,350	91,584	91,584	+ 6,234	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	2,428	.....	.....	- 2,428	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses) .....	(91,236)	(95,486)	(95,486)	( + 4,250)	.....
Office of Inspector General .....	960	960	960	.....	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses) .....	(9,145)	(9,645)	(9,645)	( + 500)	.....
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits .....	4,654,146	5,105,482	5,105,482	+ 451,336	.....
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance .....	34,576	36,207	36,207	+ 1,631	.....
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund .....	8,703,180	9,120,872	9,120,872	+ 417,692	.....
Total, Office of Personnel Management .....	13,480,640	14,355,105	14,355,105	+ 874,465	.....
Office of Special Counsel .....	8,720	9,740	9,689	+ 969	- 51
Y2K conversion (emergency funding) .....	100	.....	.....	- 100	.....
United States Tax Court .....	32,765	36,489	34,179	+ 1,414	- 2,310
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies .....	14,508,072	14,887,990	14,877,878	+ 369,806	- 10,112
Appropriations .....	(14,457,274)	(14,887,990)	(14,877,878)	( + 420,604)	( - 10,112)
Rescissions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency funding .....	(50,798)	.....	.....	( - 50,798)	.....
Grand total .....	27,915,604	27,997,054	27,737,971	- 177,633	- 259,083
Appropriations .....	(26,852,832)	(27,997,054)	(27,677,335)	( + 824,503)	( - 319,719)
Rescissions .....	( - 14,500)	.....	( - 3,800)	( + 10,700)	( - 3,800)
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2001 .....	.....	.....	(64,436)	( + 64,436)	( + 64,436)

Emergency funding .....	(1,077,272)	.....	.....	(- 1,077,272)	.....
(Limitations) .....	(5,707,829)	(5,552,661)	(5,466,664)	(- 241,165)	(- 85,997)

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